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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Wednesday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5—29 P.M.				
26th July	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
6th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9520
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6325

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Aden Gulf.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock a.m., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MANTUA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	HONGOLIA	9505

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
MEIA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. 1908.
SALAZIE	4,147	Allland	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VIELE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	29th Nov. "
MEIA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's as Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains	To Sail on or about
VIELE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August 1908.
SYDNEY	4,118	X	11th Sept. "
MEIA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. "

For further Particulars apply to—

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATINO	4,380	Taccone	15th Aug 1908.
R. BALDUINO	4,380	Maganzini	15th Sept 1908.
R. RUBATINO	4,380	Taccone	15th Oct. 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 185
Return tickets available			
over June	" 900	" 575	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versâ*, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

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BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedoss	17th Aug 1908.
ENOSIA	6,000	G. Rebello	17th Sept 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedoss	17th Oct. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 160, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,895	Thur. 30th July	9 a.m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 31st July	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY 27th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,895 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mohamere, and Basreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SINDIA," 2,759 tons, sailing on or about 1st Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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27th July, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F. FERDINAND	6,045	R. Nitsche	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,891	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badesich	1st October 1908
KOSSUTH	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Cliumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messaggeries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To call on or about.
AUSTRIA	7988	Captain	24th August 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	553	*1136	470	*920	429	609
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,033, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. Trafford Hall	...	.....	July 25	.....
C. City of Paris	...	July 13	Aug. 15	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	July 20	Aug. 25	.....
B. Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	.....
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 18	.....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	..	Oct. 26	.....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 28
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 13

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
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HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	City of Mexico,
Honekong,	Yokohama,	Washington,
Canton,	Colon,	Panama.
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Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

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J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP — " 50,00,000

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "MALTA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. F Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, 27th August, 1908, at 6-30 P.M.

H. W. WILLIAMS,
Hony. Secretary.

25TH JULY, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

FROM the first of August, 1908, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. System, will be REVISED. For details and further information see Poster and Sheet Time Table, at Stations or apply to Station Masters.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 23RD JULY, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between us, the Undersigned FERDINAND SPINNER, of Hopefield West Didsburry, in the City of Manchester, England, and JOHN SPINNER of 31 Esplanade Road, Bombay, carrying on business as Merchants at Bombay and also at Manchester aforesaid, under the style or firm of E. SPINNER & Co. determined by affluxion of time upon the expiration of the 30th of June 1908.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that as from the First day of July 1908, the said business has been and will be continued at Bombay and in Manchester, under the style or firm aforesaid by the said JOHN SPINNER and EMIL ROTTENSCHWEILER of Station Road, Marple, in the County of Chester, England, Merchant and Armand Guggenheim of No. 5, The Beeches West Didsburry; Manchester, aforesaid Merchant, and HENRY KREIS, of Pali Hill, Bandora, near Bombay, aforesaid Merchant, in co-partnership together.

AND NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that arrangements have been entered into whereby as from the First day of July 1908, the said FERDINAND SPINNER became and now is a limited partner (under and subject to the provisions of the Limited Partnership Act 1907, England), in the said firm of E. Spinner & Co., carrying on business in Manchester aforesaid.—Dated this twenty-fifth day of July, 1908.

FERD. SPINNER,
JOHN SPINNER,
E. ROTTENSCHWEILER,
A. GUGGENHEIM,
H. KREIS.

I THE UNDERSIGNED JEHANGIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, residing at Readymoney House, Malabar Hill, hereby notify to all whom it may concern that I have taken upon myself the NAME of COWASJEE JEHANGIR in lieu and in the place of the names of Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir and J. Cowasjee Jehangir, heretofore borne by me and at times hereafter shall be called by the name of COWASJEE JEHANGIR, and by that name shall name, style and write myself upon all occasions whatever.

J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR.

READY MONEY HOUSE,
MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY, 23RD JULY, 1908.

POONA RACES.

5TH, 9TH, 12TH, 16TH, 19TH, 23RD AND 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that 1st ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 28th July, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 15TH JULY, 1908.

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEASON TICKETS.

THE Public are informed that on and from the 15th JULY, 1908, SEASON TICKETS over the Broad and Metre Gauge portions of this line will be issued by the General Traffic Manager, Central Station, Madras. Application may be made either to him direct or to the Station Masters concerned as at present.

2. On and from the 1st AUGUST, 1908, Season Tickets over the Metre Gauge portion of this Railway will be issued by the Deputy Traffic Manager, Dharwar, and applications may be made to him or to the stations concerned.

3. Short distance Season Tickets i.e. those between Stations not more than 26 miles apart can only be made available from the 1st or the 15th day of the month while long distance Tickets can be obtained at any time subject to the usual notice.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Post Box No. 55, Madras, E. R.,
21st July, 1908.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th October, 1908, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES, for the Civil and Military Police, in Burma for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1911.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms, and all particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon.

Samples of all articles can be seen at the Police Supply Stores, Rangoon, during office hours on any day except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

Tenders will be opened in presence of those who choose to be present and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

E. B. WHITING,
Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of REMITTANCE BOXES to the Paper Currency Office, Bombay, for two years, commencing from 1st September, 1908. For particulars of contract application should be made to the Undersigned at the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

Tenders are also invited for the purchase of used remittance boxes received at the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

J. S. MILNE,
Assistant Accountant General,
In charge Paper Currency.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 161, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A Clean Adhesive without Lumps.

GLOY.

A Paste for Clean People.

5 oz. Bottle with Cap and Brush,		As. 8
10 oz. ,, ,,	,,	As. 14
30 oz. ,, a refill	...	Re. 1-8
Extra Brush	...	As. 2

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL............	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	,, 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT
AT THE
TOWN HALL,
9-30 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1908.
BY
MADAME E. PACI MACKENZIE,
VOCALIST
AND
MAESTRO MARIO PACI,
PIANO VIRTUOSO.

Prices, Rs. 3 and 2.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established under the Chairmanship of The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIO Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

A GOOD MOUNT.—We offer high grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GERMAN LADY by birth (certificated Teacher) SEEKS SITUATION in a Raja-Family. Apply to LABOREMUS, Hamburg, Raboisen 58, I, Germany.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 (including Postage).

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MEDICAL MAN, with 14 years experience willing to accept ENGAGEMENT of a permanent nature Has had experience in Hospitals, Emigration Service and Pharmacy; also Medical Charge of Vessels. European. Bachelor, age 38. Apply Box No. 1390, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

MATRIMONIAL.—A young PARSEE GENTLEMAN, of a respectable family, desires to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady with a view to matrimony. Correspondence, strictly confidential. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1359, Advt. Dept., the "Bombay Gazette."

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine. N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

PHILLIPS & Co. have just received a large Stock of DRYING BOTTLES of various sizes, for keeping Cigars in good condition during the Monsoon. Price from Rs. 2 upwards.—PHILLIPS & Co.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WANTED.—An experienced and competent CARDING and SPINNIG MASTER. Apply with testimonials to the AGENTS, Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.

WANTED.—A Competent SHORT-HAND WRITER and TYPIST, one accustomed to the Empire Machine preferred, must have a good knowledge of general office work. Salary Rs 40 to start. Apply Box No. 1401, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED an experienced MARINE INSURANCE CLERK. Apply Box No. 1412, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

IN BUILDING overlooking Elphinstone Circle Garden, THIRD FLOOR:—One fine AIRY ROOM with another small Room adjoining and a nice verandah overlooking Circle Garden and convenience for Kitchen. Rent Rs. 65 per month.

For further particulars apply to the owner—

DEVKARAN NANJEE,
17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay,

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES at Mahomedan Street, Grupdev Road, and at Mahuve near Bhawnagar.

Under instructions from and by the order of Bai Amulakbai, widow of Esoofali Ebrahimji, and with the consent of Husanali Ebrahimji, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned dates the undermentioned properties.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th July, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that undivided moiety or half share in the piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land with the messuage or dwellinghouse thereon, situate at Mahomedan Sttreet, without the Fort, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 222 2-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Bora Ebrahimji Jalalbhai, on or towards the West by the said Mahomeden Street, on or towards the North by the shed belonging to Abdool Aziz Ajimudin Jura and on or towards the South by the vacant land at Bhusabai Rehum which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No.4051, and Street No. 238 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bai Amulakbai and Abdulkarim bin Shaikh Mahemed Pathan.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1908, at 5 p.m.

All that piece of Fazendari land together with the messuage thereon, situate at Goodupdev Road, without the Fort in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,443 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the shed belonging to Ghati Sutar, Unna, on or towards the West by the property of Sutar Suleman Tyeb and beyond that by the said Ghoodupdev Road, on or towards the North by the property of Sutar Chemnaranji and others, and on or towards the south by the property of Tiaji Abdulla Bin Balu Miya Pathan, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7,800 and Street No. 14 and are now vacant having been declared unfit for human habitation.

On Thursday, the 30th day of July, 1908, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), in the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahuve near Jafferabad, in the Bhavnagar State, belonging to the late Esoofaly Ebrahimji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee Rustim Kola and Co., Solicitors for the said Amulakbai at No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF very valuable landed Properties at Princess Street.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao............Appellant and Plaintiff.

vs.

Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree, herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction the following immoveable property on the day and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the property will be held on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 3.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground the first of Pension and Tax tenure, and second of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, the first containing by admeasurement 251 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 365 and 1142, and 1143, Collector's New Nos. 2243 and 6869, Old Survey No. 10-1214 and New Survey Nos. 3-38 and 2/51, (1) the second containing by admeasurement (441) four hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1142 and 1143, Collector's New Nos. 6869 and 6870, Old Survey Nos. 1199 and 1200, and New Survey Nos. 4-38 and 1-51, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward Nos. 2800 and 2801 and Street Nos. 300 to 308 with the messuages, tenements and dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Princess Street, within the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, bounded on or towards the North by the Princess Street, on or towards the South partly by the properties secondly and thirdly hereinafter described, partly by the property of Luxuman Govind and by a gully opening on the Kolbhat Wady Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji and others, and on or towards the West by the property of Sоonder Atmaram Wasudeoji and others.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2506 and Street No. 21, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the South by the said Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji, and on or towards the West by the property of Luxumon Gowria.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi in the Town and Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward N. 2508 and Street No. 28, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the South by the Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by a lane and beyond that the property of Luxmon Gowria, and on or towards the West by the property of Sоonder Atmaram and others.

Lot No. 4.

On WEDNESDAY, 29th July, 1908, at 4 p.m.

A third share in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Princess Street, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 21, Collector's New No. 164, Old Survey No. 25-1214 and New Survey No. 2-52, assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2802 and Street No. 10, admeasuring 382 square yards or thereabouts, and standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the name of Vasudeo Keshowji, and bounded on the East by the property of Vithoba Mankoji, on the West by the property of Dinanath Hurrischandra, on the South by the property of Dadabhoy Hormusji and on the North by the Princess Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Mervanji and Romer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 14K., Sardar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE of Piece-Goods.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., under instructions and by order of Seth Manshanker Vajeshanker Desai, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Lukhmidass Dwarkadass Barbhaya and H. E. Coates, partners in the firm of Messrs. L. B. Coates & Co., sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of July, 1908, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods which were indented by the following merchants, and which are not yet taken up by them according to the terms and conditions of their indents.

Goods indented by Ramdass Purshotam—
1542/43—2 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 33141, 34151, 35161.
1550/55—6 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 33151, 34161, 35171.
1598, 1606—9 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 33171, 34181, 35189.
1574/80—7 cases nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 33161, 34171, 35181.
Goods indented by Valjee Jagjivan—
1527/30—4 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 13300, 13400, 13,500.
1565/68—4 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 14400, 14500, 14600.
1608/13—6 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 34000, 64000, 94000.
1590/93—4 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 24400, 25400, 26400.
Goods indented by Lukhmidass Bhimji—
1519/20, 1522/25—6 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 1700, 3400, 5100.
1556/58, 1560/63—7 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 2200, 4400, 6600.
1614/15, 1617/18—4 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 15300, 16400, 17500.
1581/82, 1584/88—7 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards, No. 2700, 5400, 8100.
Goods indented by V. Mohanlal & Co.—
1/2—2 cases, white yellow jin prints, each 60 pieces, 25/21 by 45 to 50 yards.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,—*Contd.*

5/6—2 cases, white ground prints, each 68 pieces, 32 by 29 to 40 yards.
Goods indented by Ramchand Hemchand—
1362—1 bale, grey madapolum, each 150 pieces, 52½ by 22 yards.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of knocking down the lots, to the purchasers and balance to be paid and goods cleared from the Princess Dock Ware houses within eight days from the day of sale at purchasers' expenses.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS, GROCERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

Sale of the whole of the stock-in-trade and good-will of Messrs. BEYNON & Co., of Poona.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, by order of Messrs. Mohunlal Amersey & Co., the proprietors of the firm of BEYNON & Co., of Poona, sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 9th day of August, 1908, at 2-30 p.m., on the Premises at East Street, Poona, the whole of the stock-in-trade, good will, outstanding and tied fittings and furniture of the said firm of Messrs. BEYNON & Co. as a going concern.

The stock-in-trade consist of the chemicals, drugs, provisions, oilmanstores, wines, spirits, toilet requisites, filters, medicines and medical appliances, and an aerated waters making mechine with complete plants.

The list of the stock and the outstanding may be inspected at the office of the Auctioneers in Bombay when private offers will also be received before the day of sale.

It may be stated for the infoormation of the intending buyers that the firm of Messrs. BEYNON & Co. enjoy the patrooage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay for supplying Aerated Waters and general stores.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 27TH JULY, 1908.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as mirrored cabinets, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing, washhand and writing tables, chest of drawers, iron safes.

2 cottage pianos by James and Sons and C. Curtis.
I D. B. 12 bore gun by T. Blend and Sons.
I Miniature Martin Henry Sporting rifle.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Bejonji Dosabhai Mottwalla, an insolvent—1 cutting machine by Karl Krause and 1 treadle machine by Chandler and Price.

By order of Messrs. Pathak Shah and Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Govindrao Mehesevari, proprietor G. R. Works of Agra.

1 case containing tabacco cutting and pressing machine pattern "B" 3.

1 case containing cigarette making machine producing 3,000 to 4,000 cigarettes per day.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers:
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 531 of 1908, (Abas Chandroo Patel vs. Daood Mahomed and others.)

1 steel rubber-tyred victoria with grey Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE of New Household Furniture, made by Madrasi Carpenters.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Rahim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, opposite Messrs. Leopold & Co., valuable teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture, made by Madrasi Carpenters, consisting of large sliding dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggons, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry and velvet, large size bevelled mirror, chiffoniers and cabinets, ornament stands, jardiniers, fancy glass screen, corner cabinets, hat-stand, fancy teapoys, marble-topped teapoys, new designed bedsteads, bevelled mirror, single and double almiras and wardrobe, clothes press, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, reclining sofas, Curzon easychairs, revolving and plain topped office tables of 2, 4 and 6 drawers, revolving office chairs, revolving bookstand, glass door book cases, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Waterloo Mansions near the Wellington Fountain, Fort (near the Elphinstone College) by order of the concerned, stock-in-trade belonging to Messrs. Connor Gerard & Co., consisting of valuable and neat-made French-polished Artistic design teakwood and Mahoganized household furniture, such as upholstered sofas, lady's and gent's easychairs, light chairs, teapoys, cabinet, book-cases, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, almiras, cub-boards, pieces of rich silk furniture tapestries, cretonne, chints, curtain cloth, billiard requisites, glass door shop cupboard, iron safe, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Bowen Church, the surplus substantial-made teakwood and blackwood furniture of the Pyrke's Apollo Hotel, consisting of dining tables and chairs, side-boards, dumbwaiters, easychairs, wooden bed-steads, almiras, clothes presses, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom sofas, glass gas chandeliers, two large cooking stoves, iron tanks, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable vacant piece of land at Deolali on the Nasik Road.

Under instructions from Mr. Maneckji Mancherji Kalapesi and Bai Soonabai, his wife, administrator and administatrix respectively, of the property and credits of Doctor Rustomji Maneckji Kalapesi, deceased, Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, the Undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of August, 1908, at 5 p. m. (S.T.) in the afternoon.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece or parcel of Mirasi land situate lying and being at the village of Belvatgathan in Pottukde, Nasik, in the District of Nasik and in the registration sub-district of Nasik, forming a portion of land bearing Survey No. 25, admeasuring acres 4 and gunthas 2 or thereabouts, yearly ground rent payable in respect thereof being Rs. 8 and which is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by property bearing survey Nos. 23 and 24, on or towards the South by the boundary of the village of Sansari, and on or towards the West and North by the remaining portion of the aforesaid Survey No. 25 and which said land was formerly in the possession of Dr. Rustomji Maneckji Kalapesi, deceased, and are now in the possession of the said vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, Vendors' Solicitors, at their Office No. 14 K, Hummum St., within the Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH JULY, 1908.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.



The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

THE FINEST PEARS

WILL BE READY the latter end of July, and APPLES, the middle of August. Delivery in any part of India, by V.-P. Parcel Post, at Rs. 4-2 9-lb. basket. All charges included. APPLES and PEARS from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES during the Royal Tour.

Apply to

Captain R. C. LEE,
Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

WANTED.

AN ACTIVE PARTNER, in an Established English Engineering Agency Business; Capital required about Rs. 25,000 for stock and further developments.

Apply for particulars to

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.

ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Siddick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent Rs. 450. Apply WITHIN.

GENTS' TAILORING
AND
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT

Under the Supervision of Mr. LEWIS, an experienced Cutter of a great repute.

SUITS made within shortest notice.

A. FREDOON & CO.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

WATERPROOF PAULINS
FOR THE
MONSOON.
Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES &
CAGNION'S
COGNAC.

FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.

TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

O T B

THE CHEAPEST Old
PEG McTaggart
WHISKY. Blend
Rs 29 per Doz.
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 8
Half-yearly ...	,, 13 12	,, 12 0
Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6-0
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 6

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	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly. ...	,, 20 0	,, 16 0
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SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted, Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or under and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

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First insertion ...	Rs. 0-8 Per inch.
Second do. ...	,, 0-8 do. do.
Third do. ...	,, 0-8 do. do.
Fourth do. ...	,, 0-8 do. do.
Fifth and upwards ...	,, 0-8 do. do.
Minimum charge ...	,, 0-8 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
POST FREE.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 7	,, 8
Quarterly	4	5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 7
Quarterly	,, 4

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City Line steamer City of Paris, 5,909 tons, Captain J. Campbell, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr. Knowles as a passenger for Karachi.

The steamer Ras Issa, 2,442 tons, Captain R. Parrett, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rathwell, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Takasaki Maru, 2,943 tons, Capt. A. Mookir, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s, steamer Nerbudda, 1,960 tons, Captain R.S. Rutter, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, &c., with a general cargo and Misses M. and E. Thomson and 65 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co.'s steamer Trieste, 3203 tons, Captain S. Cluimak, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and Mrs. and Miss E. Galluzzi and 7 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co.'s steamer Worwaerts, 3,727 tons, Captain B. Bednarz, sailed yesterday for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, etc., with a general cargo, 7 cases opium and 5 cabin and 33 deck passengers.

The steamer Umzumbi, 2,138 tons, Captain W. L. Miller, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal and passengers.

The steamer Brand, 1,579 tons, Captain Evenson, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Durban, etc., with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1,714 tons, Captain F. Pohlenz, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday evening from Ibo, etc., with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 142 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 24th July 1908, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.........Comdr F G Bird ....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge......Lieut La Touche.......R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry ....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 25.

Arcadia.........3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co
Alavi.........2324 Fruin Hill ....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.......2936 Cubbin ....T Jeewandas
Braziliana ....2458 Tamblyn ....Cargo Bros Co
Bran.........1519 Evensen.......
Clematis......2329 Davies ....James Mackintosh & Co
Dwarka...... 759 McDiarmed ....M M & Co
Firooze.........2005 Watson.................Bo & P S N Co
Frankdale.........3099 Kidd ....W & A G & Co
Garscube.......2297 Storey ....W & A G & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall ....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.......2092 Kerr ....W & A G & Co
Kirkee..........2275 Watson ......W & A Graham &Co
Kt. Templar ....4601 Billett ....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Linga............951 Rothwell ....M M & Co
Mosoori ......1735 Hanna ....B & P S N Co
Mombassa.........2786 English ....F Muir & Co
Nowrel Bahr.. 178 Macoda ....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab..........2041 Beason ....T Morrison & Co
Oriental.............3085 Snow ....P & O Co
Rahmani......1172 Geddie ....N F B & P S N Co
Ras Issa ....2442 Parett.........
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ....2736 Taylor ....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa ....1675 Tipper ....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill ....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Strathgarry...2840 Stanhope.........W & A Graham & Co
Scindia ....2050 Chidley ....M M & Co
Sanctoria...2378 Ward ....Bombay Co
Virawa.........2116 Carre ..Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Warora ....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Wearmouth.............2839 Catto........Bombay & Co
Xima .... 116 Mahomed...........................Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
B Othello......3327 Brodley...Hull 4-8 Finlay Muir & Co
C&R Trafford Hall 3434 Hood. 29-7 Newport K N & Co
D&E Chupra 3954 Henderson Antwerp 10-8 M M & Co
G Moshtari...1110 Gore...Busreh..29-7..B & P S N Co Ld
H Naderi...1164 Gray ...Busreh 9-8 N F B & P S N Co
K Labuan...2293 Ross...Dunkirk ...30-7 W & A G & Co
M Bahaduri...829 Fakeera...K'chi...28-7 Bo S N Co Ld
N Hyndford...2775 Howie Philadelphia 1-8 R A Willis
P Stolzenfels.3554Schmidt....K'chi ...30-7W & A G & Co

Offside M

Ponani......552Shamsoodin ....N F Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Mozaffari....1387 Molohy...R S Ports 1-8 B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester Findlay K'chi 31-7 K N & Co
2 Britannia...1970 Garrick...L'pool 31-7 W&A G & Co
8 F Ferdinand 3873 Nitsche Trieste 1-8 A L S N Co
9 Kaiser......1714 Pohlenz ...Z'bar ...31-7A Strandes
12 Arabia...1167 Spicer ......London......1-8 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Kaiser s	Pohlenz	Ibo, July 10
25	Brand s	Evensen	Durban, June 29
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, July 23
	Ras Issa s	Parrett	Calcutta, July 9
26	Umzumbi s............	Miller	Durban, July 8
	Kasara s	Cutbush	Bushreh, July 19
	Takasaki Maru s...	Mooker..........	Kobe, June 21

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Avriston s	Watt............	London
	Santhia s...........	Thomson	Rangoon &c
	Caledonia s	Tocque..........	Aden
26	City of Paris s......	Campbell.......	Liverpool &c
	Vorwaerts s.........	Bednarz	Kobe &c
	Trieste s	Cluimak	Trieste &c

The steamer Nerbudda Butler, for Persian Gulf obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The steamer Kaiser, for Zanzibar &c, began to load on Saturday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Shaw arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta morning of the 23rd instant.

The same Co's Steamer Clan Colquhoun arrived at Suez on the morning of the 25th instant.

The same Co's Steamer Clan Campbell arrived in London on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Egypt arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 25th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Matiana left Suez on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The B. S. O. Co's. s. s. Umbria, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 25th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
11	Alcona	Calcutta
15	Norfolk	Calcutta
16	Nairn	Calcutta
16	Flamingo	Calcutta
17	Hohenfels	Antwerp
17	Clan Macintyre	Liverpool
20	Pentakota	Negapatam
21	Clan Sutherland	Coast
21	Lindula	Rangoon
22	Landaura	Calcutta
22	Rotenfels	Antwerp

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.
ADEN SUNDAY JULY 19.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURE.	
Date	Vessels.	From	Date	To
May 29	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Sea		
June 5	Woodcock	Benadir Coast	13	Somali Coast
17	Kratos	Xmas Islands	12	Gethenburg
21	Petronia (Sunk after fire)	Copenhagen		
July 7	Africa	D'Jibouti	13	Somali Coast
9	H. M. S. Diu (Port Gun Boat)	Sea		
	Tuna	Hodeidah		
10	Madura	Zanzibar	14	Zanzibar
12	Kazimi	South Shields		
	Manin	Venice	12	Calcutta
	Ziete	Sydney		Bremen
	Arabia	London		Bombay
	Wissmann	Mussalla	13	Ras Alula
13	Naderi	Jeddah		Bombay
	H. M. S. Philomel	Perim		
14	D'Jumna	Madagascar	14	Marseilles
	Shimosa	NewYork		Kobe via Japan
	E F Firdinand.	Trieste		Bombay
	Chanda	Bombay	15	Antwerp
16	Chiusa	Kobe		Trieste
	Luristan	Barry		Busreh
	Flavio Gioio	Mussawa		Mussawa
	Barneo	London		Calcutta
	Oceanien	Sydney	16	Marseilles
16	Burgermeister	Hamburg		Durban
	Binger	D'Jibouti	17	D'Jibouti
	Africa	Zeilla		
	Mooltan	Sydney	17	London
17	Woodcock	Somali Coast		Berbera
	Caledonia	Bombay	19	Bombay
18	Ahmadi	Busreh	18	Jeddah
	Glenelg	Java		Delaware B. Water

DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 25

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—29 bales wool, L Hurbham ; 3 bales wool, R Moloobhoy ; 10 casks condiments, M Poonejigee and Sons ; 110 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Glade and Co ; 90 bales wool, J Moolchand ; 126 bales wool, T Chimandas ; 30 bales wool, R Rampratap ; 600 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 98 bales wool, M Ramgopal.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Britannia s—10 bales twist, Mody and Co ; 4 bales twist, The Rehmani Mills Limited.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s 15 bales salted goat skins, Nizamudin and Co ; 68 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 4 bales skins, R M Kooka.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—25 bales hemp, T J Mehta and Co 2,000 cwts cotonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Manchester s—1,000 cwts mowraseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Labuan s—560 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons : 630 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Trafford Hall s—807 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, N Laloobhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Britannia s—375 bales salted skins, H M Halim.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—15 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

E F Ferdinand s—117 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1 bundle carpets, A Blascheck and Co ; 2 cwts guts, A Abdul Wahab.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 27th July.

271.—Detail for the week ending 1st proximo :—

Tuesday, 28th Inst—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p.m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 29th Inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5 p.m.

Thursday, 30th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-45 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p.m.

Friday, 31st Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connen School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

At the meeting of the Farnham District Council some extraordinary figures were given as to the increase in the cost of maintenance of roads since 1896. In that year the cost of the main roads was £843 and of the district roads £286. The cost in the following years was as follows : 1897, £702 and £3214 ; 1898, £707, £3154 ; 1899, £706, £3636 ; 1900, £772, £4055 ; 1901, £994, £4413 ; 1902, £902, £5097 ; 1903, £981, £4769 ; 1904, £1599, £6080 ; 1905, £2069, £7260 ; 1906, £2835, £7569 ; 1907, £2986, £7422 ; 1908, £3537, £7872. The mileage of the main roads is the same as it was in 1896, and the mileage of the district roads is only about one mile more.

If in their old age they wished to look back on a well-spent life let them remember three points :—"Love your country, tell the truth, and don't dawdle." These were the three cardinal points of conduct Lord Cromer laid for the boys at Speech Day at Leys School recently. Referring to Old Leysians who have distinguished themselves, he said: "The Old Leysian directory showed him that a good many boys had sought their fortune abroad. Many of them had joined that splendid contingent of men—the very pith and marrow of the English nation—who annually left our shores to hold high the honour of this country in foreign climes, and in the world-wide dominions of Great Britain. He had met many men of that description in the hamlets of Egypt, in the wilds of the Soudan, and the remote parts of India, and he knew of no class he more greatly admired, or who were doing greater service to their country."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOUGLAS—July 19, at Ranchi, the wife of D. Douglas, Palandu Tea Estate, of a daugher.

WAKEFIELD—July 10, at Udaipur, the wife of G. E C. Wakefield, of a son.

DEATH.

RODRIGUES—July 16, at Tellicherry, Mr. J. L. Rodrigues, Signaller in the Goverament Telegraph Department, son of the late Mrs. A. M. Rodrigues, aged 35.

H. T. SINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

Our Machines have Arrived.

We can now supply
"CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Tonic and Fever cure, in boxes of 100 × 5 grain tablets for Re. 1 delivered anywhere in India.

Recent Testimony from Medical Men, our own experience, and that of the public shows that the wonderful properties of this remedy cannot be overestimated.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS :

Kemp & Co Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 11-35m., 11-7a. Low water, 4-15m., 5-27a.

Phases of the Moon.—July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, July 28.—Bamankua Manganese Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 14m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 0-6m., 11-43a.; Low water, 4-52m., 6-0a.

Wednesday, July 29.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17 Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m. Bompay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10 a.m. Piano Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 0-34a,. Low water, 5-28m., 6-31a.

Thursday, July 30.—Bombay University Senate meeting and Graduation Day, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 0-16m., 1-0a.; Low water, 6-3m., 7 1a.

Friday, July 31.—Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Ahmednagar, away. Sun rises, 5h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 0-48m.; 1-25a.; Low water, 6-37m., 7-31a.

Saturday, August 1.—Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana "A" team vs. Ahmednagar, away. "B." Team vs. Bombay Mahomedan C. C., home ground.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 1-20m., 1-50a.; Low water, 7-1m., 8-2a.

Victoria Gardens.—The following very valuable animals have been received from Aden as a present to the zoological collection from Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers :—One young male African lion, and one African leopard.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa per extra s. s, "Umkuzi" via Tuticorin and Colombo were closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m., yesterday the 26th instant. A supplement mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m., to-day the 27th instant.

Death alongside the Road.—At St. George's Hospital, on Saturday evening, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of John Lewis, an ex-fireman. On Friday afternoon the deceased was found lying on the ground in a shed at Prince's Dock covered with dirt and taken to the hospital where it was found that he had been suffering from acute malaria. He died the following morning. A verdict of death from natural causes was recorded.

THE MARINE SURVEY.

The annual departmental dinner of the Officers of the Marine Survey of India was held at the Coonoor Club, on Friday evening, July 17th. The following were present.—Commander W. G. Beauchamp (Surveyor-in-Charge) in the chair; Commander C. S. Hickman, Lieut. W. Taylor, A. G. Bingham, E. J. Headlain, W. K. Thyne, C. R. Campbell and E. W. Dawson, R.I.M. The guests of the evening were Commander C. G. Sinclair, R.I.M., Lieut.-Col. E.W. Edmiston, Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, and Lieut. G. N. Forteath, R.I.M. Lieut.Forteath was however unavoidably unable to attend. After dinner the following toasts were drunk :—The King-Emperor, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine and the General Service, The guests of the evening, Absent Friends, coupled with the name of past Surveyors, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, Surveyor-in-Charge.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot : 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NASIK TRAMWAY.

Proposed Improvements.

It is notified that an application has been made by the Agent of the Indian Railway Feeder Lines Company, Limited, of Bombay to the Local Government for a further order to affect certain amendments in, and additions to, the Nasik Tramway Order, 1888, to permit of the vehicles used on the Tramway being moved by steam or such other motive power as the Local Government may authorize from time to time, in substitution of the animal power alone at present authorized.

Any objection or suggestion which any person may desire to make with respect to the proposed order, if submitted to the Local Government under cover addressed to the Joint Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department (Railway Branch) on or before the 23rd August, will be received and considered.

DRAFT OF PROPOSED FURTHER ORDER.

Further Order made under Section 8 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (XI of 1886), by the Governor of Bombay in Council, authorizing the Indian Railway Feeder Lines Company, Limited, of Bombay, to move the vehicles used on the tramway authorized by the Nasik Tramway Order, 1888, by steam or such other motive power as the Local Government may authorize from time to time, in substitution of the animal power alone at present authorized.

The following amendments in, and additions to the Nasik Tramway Order, 1888, are made :—

In all cases where, in the opinion of the Government Engineer in charge of the road, the existing road bridges are not sufficiently strong to carry the tramway, the promoters shall make, at their own cost, such additions to or alterations of any such bridges as may be required by the said Engineer, and the work shall be carried out and completed to his satisfaction :

Provided that the promoters may, at their option, construct at their own cost, for the purposes of the tramway, separate bridges of such design and in such manner as shall first be approved by the said Engineer, and shall complete the same to the satisfaction of the said officer.

(iii) In Clause 12, line 3, between the words "no" and "carriage" insert the words "engine or"; and at the end of the Clause add the words "and all the rolling stock shall be in accordance with the maximum, minimum, and standard dimensions prescribed by the Railway Board for 2 feet 6 inches gauge railways (Chapter IV, Railway Board's Circular No. 842-R. C., dated the 16th August 1907) and no departure therefrom shall be permitted without the prior sanction in writing of the Local Government : Provided that, so long as the maximum speed is restricted to the limits at present authorized in this Order and grooved rails no deeper in the groove than those now in use, continue to be used on the tramway, maximum projection for flange of tyre below rail-level shall be limited to five-eigths of an inch, and provided further that if derailments of rolling stock are of frequent occurrence, the Local Government may direct that steam or such other mechanica power locomotives as may have been authorized from time to time shall cease running until the rails and rolling stock have been made safe to the satisfaction of the Local Government."

(iv) At the end of Clause 13 add the words "provided that any rails laid in the road subsequent to the date of the Nasik Tramway Further Order,1908, coming into force shall not be shallower in the depth of the groove than one and one-eighth inch."

(v) At the end of Clause 14 add the following words:—"and the Local Government reserves to itself the right at any time to order such signals to be provided at the passing places, or elsewhere on the tramway, as may be considered necessary by the Local Government."

(vi) (a) For the first nine lines of Clause 16 substitute the following :—

With effect from the date of the coming into operation of the Nasik Tramway Further Order, 1908, the vehicles on the tramway may, subject to the provisions of this Order, be moved by steam or such other motive power as the Local Government may from time to time authorize in writing : Provided that the exercise of the powers hereby conferred with respect to the use of steam or any mechanical power, shall be subject to the design and condition of all the vehicles, engines, and hauling contrivances or machinery being approved by Government, and to any rules which may be made for securing to the public all reasonable protection against danger in exercise of the powers by this Order conferred with respect to the use on the tramway of steam or any mechanical motive power."

(b) Constitute the last seven lines of Clause 16 (namely those referring to speed authorised) into a separate Clause No. 16A.

(vii) For Clause 17 substitute the following :—

"The promoters shall, at all times, maintain and keep in good condition and repair and shall safely and efficiently work to the satisfaction of the Local Government, or of any officer duly appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, all way, works, rolling stock, and appliances appertaining to the tramway and shall maintain the tramway, way, works, rolling stock, and appliances and shall work the same in such manner as will, to the satisfaction of the Government Engineer in charge of the road, avoid all risks of danger or annoyance to the ordinary road traffic."

(viii) Between clauses 20 and 21 insert the following two new Clauses :—

(a) "20A. Trains (including light engines) shall be worked on such system as may be approved n writing by the Local Government.

(b) "20B. During foggy weather and between sunset and sunrise, every train shall exhibit one white-head light in front and a red tail-light and two red side-lights in rear of the train, and every engine running alone shall exhibit one white head-light in front and at least one red tail-light."

(ix) For the word "a" in the first line of Clause 24 substitute the word "an engine or motor."

(x) For Clause 26 substitute the following :—

"(1) All engines shall be fitted with efficient brakes to the satisfaction of the Local Government.

(2) There shall be at least one brake van, with a competent person in charge of it, to each train, and more shall be attached whenever found necessary and whenever the Local Government shall require it : Provided that brake vans may be dispensed with on trains composed of vehicles having separate efficient brakes efficiently manned to the satisfaction of the Local Government."

The North-Eastern Railway Company have introduced at Hull Airedale terriers to assist the policemen patrolling the docks in tracking down thieves. The dogs are taught to obey the calls of small trumpets which the policemen carry. They are held on leash, and slipped when occasion demands. Then they make straight for their quarry and seize him. They are even trained to upset bicycles. In a case that came before the local Bench it was stated that when three alleged shopbreakers refused to stop a policeman let loose an Airedale terrier. The animal pounced upon one runaway, threw him down, and kept him prisoner until his human colleague arrived and arrested him.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, July 25.

The shallow depression in the United Provinces, yesterday has drifted into East Rajputana, though it is very ill defined, giving nearly general rain in Rajputana. The trough of low pressure has moved considerably south of its normal position and extends well out into the Bay, but the depression forming there, yesterday, preves like its predecessors, to be very diffused in character.

These conditions caused nearly general rain in the Central Provinces and local rain in North-West India ; also scattered rain in the United Provinces and Central India.

There has also been nearly general rain on the Burma Coast and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Gujarat and the Punjab.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Tavoy, Bhamo, Dibrugarh, Dhubri, and Meerut, two inches ; Sialkot, Jaipur, Sambhar, Ajmer and Mount Abu, one and a half inches ; Jubbulpore and Chanda, two inches ; Sambhalpur, Raipur, Seoni and Nagpur, one inch ; Panchmarhi, four inches ; Karwar, Merkara, Calicut and Cochin, three inches.

Clouds have increased and skies are heavily clouded, except in parts of Upper India and of the United Provinces ; humidity is in large excess in Rajputana and parts of the Punjab, while the weather is cooler than usual in the former area.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in North-East India, the Punjab and Gujerat; also scattered rain in the rest of the country.

SIMLA, July 26.

The ill-defined depression which existed in East Rajputana yesterday has probably disappeared, but the area of low pressure to-day is over Sind. Rainfall again has been nearly general in Rajputana and become local in the Punjab ; there has also been light rain in parts of Sind and of Gujarat. Skies have become heavily clouded over the greater part of North-West India. The trough of low pressure continues south of the normal position and conditions still point to the existence of a depression in the Bay. This distribution of pressure occasioned nearly general rain over the central part of the country and the United Provinces, excluding North-Western districts. The rainfall extended into the interior of the Peninsula, where it has been local. Skies are also heavily clouded in these areas, except in parts of the United Provinces. In Burma, on the Western Coast of the Peninsula the rainfall has been wide-spread and in North-East India local.

The principal amounts are :—Moulmein, 4 inches, Mandalay, 3 ; Bhamo and Akyab, 2 ; Chaibassa 1 1-2, Jhansi, 3-4 ; Dehra Dun, 2 ; Allahabad, Mainpuri, Agra, Bareilly, Amballa, and Simla 1/2, Delhi and Sirsa, Cherat, and Sonemary 3/4 ; Rawalpindi, 1 1-2 ; Jaipur and Mount Abu, 3 ; Udaipur and Seoni 1 1-2 ; Goa, 3 ; Marmagao and Karwar, 4 ; Mangalore and Mercara, 2 ; Bangalore, Nizamabad and Vizagapatam, 3-4 ; Salem, Chitaldroog, Kurnool and Hyderabad (Deccan), 1/2 inch.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces and West Coast of the Peninsula. Local rain in Upper Burma, North-East India, United Provinces, Punjab, Sind, Gujarat, and centered rain in the rest of the country.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser which arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday evening from Ibo, &c., reports having experienced strong S.-W. Monsoon and rough sea.

The steamer Brand which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Durban, encountered very strong Monsoon.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 ° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 25th July was 28·711 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80 ° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered......	44·26	42·56	41·31	—
Sunday, 26th July 1908....	0·18	0·10	0·32	—
Total......	44·44	42·66	41·63	—
Up to same date last year...	60·51	63·95	64·83	73·04

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 25.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·10	33·37	27·20	60·87

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH JULY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday the 25th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen, Lahore reports 0·35 inch and Ambala 0·25 inch. Skies are heavily overcast in the Central and north-east Punjab and are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is generally normal. Winds are northerly at Sirsa, easterly at Delhi and south-easterly at Lahore ; but at the other stations calms prevail.

The United Provinces.—Agra records 0·18 inch of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at that station but are only lightly or moderately so elsewhere. Humidity is generally norma Day temperature is in defect in the western and equal to the average in the eastern districts ; night temperature is normal everywhere. Winds are southerly at Jhansi and easterly or north-easterly over the rest of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has been general in Rajputana ; Jaypore has had 1·43 inches and Ajmer 1·55 inches. Skies are clear in Lower Sind and are heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in Sind and in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature is 7 ° to 12 ° lower than normal in Rajputana but is normal in Sind, night temperature is generally normal. Winds are north-westerly or westerly except at Jaipur where they are north-easterly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—General rain has fallen in Gujarat and West Central India. Deesa has had 0·98 inch, Ahmedabad 0·16 inch, Surat 0·17 inch and Neemuch 0·21 inch. In Kathiawar, Veraval reports a fall of 0·26 inch. Skies are moderately clouded in Kathiawar and Cutch and heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature is equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general, the largest amounts being Chanda 2·20 inches, Raipur 1·00 inch, Nagpur 1·05 inches, Jubbulpore 1·78 inches. Skies are heavily overcast over the whole division. The moisture in the air has increased and is new equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature is normal or in excess while the minimum is normal at all stations. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen ; Bombay has had 0·40 inch, Ratnagiri 0·34 inch, Mormugao 1·20 inches, and Karwar 2·55 inches. Skies remain heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum has received 0·47 inch of rain and Nizamabad 0·53 inch. Skies are heavily overcast over the whole division. The moisture in the air has increased considerably at Hyderabad and is now in excess there, but elsewhere it is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal. Winds are westerly.

General Remarks.—An area of relatively low pressure lies over Rajputana. The wind directions in the neighbourhood show an irregular circulation and rainfall has also been heavy.

Rainfall has increased in South Malabar. It has been heavy in the East Central Provinces, due probably to the advance of the depression from the Bay.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast, the Central Provinces, Rajputana. Local rain in West Central Provinces, Guajrat, and the Deccan. A few falls may occur in Kathiawar.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (24th)............	94·6	81·6	...	0·00
Jask	94·3	85·8	...	0·00
Muskat (24th)............	89·3	83·1	...	0·00
Multan............	107·3	83·0	...	2·83
Rawalpindi	94·9	79·1	...	15·85
Lahore	97·9	74·7	0·35	6·27
Sirsa............	95·3	80·6	...	11·51
Ambala	94·5	80·0	0·25	3·76
Delhi	94·7	79·2	0·06	9·21
Agra............	88·5	79·5	0·18	16·77
Mainpuri............	93·3	?	...	8·83
Jhansi	83·5	77·5	0·04	19·62
Cawnpore	91·9	80·0	0·03	10·09
Allahabad	94·1	79·5	...	11·53
Jacobabad	106·6	86·8	...	0·85
Karachi	91·0	80·0	0·01	3·45
Ajmer	77·9	73·7	1·55	11·46
Jaipur	85·2	74·1	1·43	10·68
Kotah	84·0	75·1	0·06	18·37
Bhuj............	89·6	77·0	...	3·90
Dwarka	85·8	79·7	...	6·04
Veraval	80·7	77·8	0·26	8·30
Rajkot	87·9	81·3	...	8·77
Bhavnagar Para............	88·6	77·0	...	11·60
Surat	83·6	76·1	0·19	34·37
Ahmedabad............	89·6	77·7	0·16	13·51
Deesa	84·3	77·4	0·98	25·58
Neemuch............	86·0	...	0·21	10·50
Indore	84·6	72·1	0·06	12·21
Jubbulpore	85·5	74·3	1·78	22·95
Saugor	83·6	74·0	0·17	17·74
Hoshangabad	87·6	74·4	0·80	15·38
Khandwa............	89·7	76·1	...	9·76
Akola	92·2	73·6	0·36	15·44
Amraoti	90·3	73·3	0·11	14·73
Nagpur............	91·1	74·6	1·05	22·16
Chanda	91·0	74·5	2·20	24·43
Raipur	85·7	74·6	1·00	18·53
Bombay	83·1	78·0	0·40	32·35
Ratnagiri............	83·3	75·4	0·34	46·67
Mormugao	84·0	75·2	1·20	65·27
Karwar	80·3	?	2·55	83·50
Malegaon............	88·4	74·1	...	6·49
Ahmednagar	87·4	72·5	0·05	3·67
Poona	80·0	70·8	0·03	5·83
Sholapur	88·3	73·4	0·07	4·25
Bijapur	87·2	72·2	...	2·40
Belgaum	75·3	66·6	0·47	30·28
Aurangabad............	87·7	70·2	...	4·06
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·4	74·2	0·53	15·25
Hyderabad	84·3	71·7	0·02	7·75
Mangalore	79·7	71·9	1·28	85·66
Calicut............	77·8	72·1	3·43	67·22
Cochin	80·7	72·3	2·68	48·86
Colombo	84·0	76·5	0·02	5·52
Masulipatam	89·3	76·1	0·08	5·66
Bellary	89·0	75·8	...	1·24
Cuddapah	92·2	79·6	...	2·22
Madras............	91·5	77·0	0·17	1·97
Bangalore	78·8	65·3	0·49	3·77
Coimbatore	88·4	68·8	0·05	1·02
Trichinopoly	95·1	78·3	...	2·97
Negapatam	96·9	77·5	0·53	4·50

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

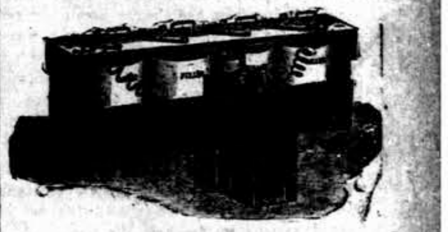
The New York police arrested a person—dressed in a man's clothes—who had been overcome by heat, and were greatly surprised to learn that "he" was a woman. She said that her name was Augusta Seib. She was born in Germany, married there, and came to America nine years ago. Her husband established a restaurant, where she learned to cook, carve, and to wait at table. After a year, the "Mail" says, she left him and obtained employment as a male waiter in fashionable hotels, and now she owns a restaurant in New York. The day after her arrest a woman, who refused to give name and particulars, visited the prison and insisted on seeing the prisoner, saying, "'He' is my husband."

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE TILAK TRIAL.

The "Pioneer":—After a ten days' trial and a five days' address to a patient jury Mr. Tilak has been found guilty of sedition and sentenced to six years' transportation and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The sentence, one may admit, is a heavy one for a man of 53 years of age; but by no means too severe for an old offender whose antecedents are so well known, one should say notorious as those of Mr. Tilak. The jury, of course, were bound to fix their minds on the articles alleged to be senditious, to put aside bias and give the accused every benefit of doubt which the translation of words and sentences from Marathi into English might entail. At the same time they would be hardly human if they forgot that the accused before them had already been convicted ten years ago for the offence for which he was now charged; that he had made little secret since of his "Swaraj" faith; that he had been working more or less openly for an object which other Indian politicians had attempted under various disguises to conceal; and that his fierce propaganda had entirely discredited him not merely with Europeans but with the Moderates of the Congress party. Mr. Tilak might seek to explain the correct meanings of various words—how the bureaucracy was not Government and the Government not the bureaucracy; how assassination in English had a significance totally different from its equivalent in Marathi; how bombs might "come to the notice of the people" without being precisely recommended; how in short his articles were wrongly translated from beginning to end and the native official translator had no notion of his work. He might plead eloquently that he was defending the downtrodden people against an unsympathetic bureaucracy and a virulent Anglo-Indian Press. He might pose as a martyr, the champion of liberty against repression, a man who, while endeavouring to explain away the written word, had the chivalry to stand up for wha he had said. He might ask the jury for justice, thank them, the Judge and the prosecution for their conduct in his trial, and employ in his behalf all the persuasive art of the professional agitator. He could not prevent the Judge or the jury from testing his arguments and seeing whether they rang true or hollow. The Judge obeviously had no doubts on the point. "It seems to me," he said in passing sentence, "that it must be a diseased and most perverted mind that can think that the articles you have written are legitimate articles in political agitation. They preach violence. They speak of murder with approval and that cowardly and atrocious act of committing murders by the bomb not only seems to meet with approval but you hail the advent of bombs in India as if something had come to this country for its good." Englishmen are not vindictive; they will agree with the Judge that at Mr. Tilak's age six years' imprisonment should suffice, at the same time a more lenient punishment would have been misplaced. Mr. Tilak is an honourable man, but it is well for the peace of India that all such honourable men should be removed from the country sufficiently long for their baneful influence to be broken.

HAND-LOOM WEAVING.

The "Madras Mail"—A "Practical Weaver" writes:—It is with some diffidence that I endeavour to reopen the subject of the weaving competition held in Madras in February-March last. After the publication of the official Report I had hoped to see some instructive discussion in the Press. That so little has been said on the subject may perhaps be attributed to the inability of Indian weavers to comprehend the Report, if they have seen it, or to offer any written criticism. That practical English weavers should remain equally silent is, however, regrettable, and I venture to endeavour to break that silence by stating a few general opinions. These are based partly on the Report already referred to, and partly on a Report submitted by the Admildar of Molakalmuru, in the Chitaldrug District of Mysore, concerning the visit of two weavers from the place and two weaver pupils of the Industaial School there to the All India Loom Competition. In the course of this latter Report, which reflects very intelligent observation on the part of the Mysore weavers the Admildar remarks:—"The looms of Baroda were ordinary pit looms with fly shuttle arrangement, and those that brought them for competition seem to have told our weavers that silk weaving is quite possible with them. They, however, seem to have agreed with our weavers in thinking that no ornamental work is possible for silk cloths in their fly shuttle looms." Unfortunately, this statement has led the Mysore Government to state, as recorded in their Order on the above Report, that fly shuttle looms are "represented to be quite unsuited to the weaving of silk cloths." They were, as a matter of fact, only represented to be unsuitable for the weaving of silk cloths "of an ornamental character," and even this was a misrepresentation! Fly shuttle looms are quite suited to the weaving of ornamental work of all descriptions, excepting such cloths as have borders containing a different colour or description of weft from that used in the body of the fabric. Until the advent of the power-loom all descriptions of fancy ornamental cloths, including the most elaborate Jacquard patterns in silk and other materials, were woven by the fly-shuttle hand-loom. The ornamental patterns were brought out by means of special arrangements of the warp, and this course is open to the Indian weaver of the present day.

In the Madras Report the last paragraph, which deals with the Churchill loom, begins as follows:—"Looking, as the writer does, to the development of hand-loom weaving factories as the most desirable and the most probable solution of the Indian weaving problem, it must be confessed that the new loom invented by Mr. Churchill is an impediment to any immediate advance in this direction and yet a promise of their ultimate establishment." I have not had an opportunity of seeing the Churchill loom, and I do not propose offering any opinion as to what may or may not help towards the establishment of hand-loom factories. So far, however, as the development of what would in England be termed "a cottage industry" is concerned, I judge from the description given in the Report under notice that the Churchill loom, after being perfected, is not likely to be of much use to the class of weavers whose advancement is most deserving of consideration. The machine is too costly and, to judge from the description given, too intricate for the ordinary Indian hand-loom weaver, and would require the service of a trained mechanic or loom-tackler if it were at any time to get out of order.

To judge from the paragraph of the Report headed "Some Comparisons" it seems to be satisfactorily proved that the use of the fly shuttle will increase the production of either the ordinary Indian "pit" or "frame" loom, and that it can be adapted cheaply with pronounced advantage for the weaving of all descriptions of cloth, of silk, cotton, woollen or other material. I should like to suggest that the principal direction in which improvement is still required before full advantage can be gained from the use of the fly-shuttle is in respect to the preliminary processes, especially warping and sizing. Longer and more uniform qualities of warping are needed. Inquiry as to the various systems of preparation in use in the principal cotton and silk weaving districts would no doubt elicit much valuable information, especially if samples of the sized yarns were obtained together with data as to methods of preparation. Time and money would be well spent in getting information of this kind, as it is well known to the owners of weaving concerns that success lies in well-made and well-sized warp beams.

DISCIPLINE.

The "Pioneer":—The demoralisation of college-students and school-boys in Bengal, due to the evil influence of agitators who have encouraged them to dabble in politcs, is a subject which has been abundantly in evidence the past few years. Discipline has become nominal and disrespect for both teachers and parents has unhappily increased. In the more important Colleges efforts have lately been made to bring about a better state of feeling, but in the private "aided" establishments the michief continues. Mr. Kuchler now Director of Instruction in Bengal made an important referercе to this matter in his quinquennial on the schools in the Bhagalpur Division and his remarks are considered by the Local Government to be of general application. The fault does not lie altogether with the schoolmaster, nor yet with the boys themselves. "Discipline," he says, "in the sense that it is understood in English schools is, of course unknown as yet as to privately managed schools of this Province, chiefly because the head-master is possessed of little or no authority. His tenure of office depends, as he is well aware entirely on the good-will of the managing Committee; and if he wishes to retain his position and to live in peace, he has at all costs to keep on good terms with the members, as well as generally with the parents of the boys. As Indian parents have, unfortunately, not yet learned the value of school-discipline, and for the most part resent any punishment inflicted on their boys, it is obvious that a headmaster who is at the same time a disciplinarian occupies an impossible position." It appears that his decisions are often reversed by the Committee and the boys thus know quite well the limits of his powers. To maintain discipline under such conditions, is out of the question; and yet, it is said, the great majority of school boys in Bengal are by nature so gentle, obedient, and tractable that until within recent times the general standard of behaviour has been fairly good, and such breaches of discipline as occurred were of an isolated character. The reason of the regrettable change that has taken place is plainly stated by Mr. Kuchler. "The prominence with which the schoolboy class has of late been brought by the flattering appeals made to it for assistance in semi-political movements has given the boys an exaggerated sense of their own importance, and has, in the absence of the restraining force of discipline led them, in some cases, into excesses which are at variance with their true, character." The difficulty is to influence the parents and through them the managing committees, for it is hopeless to expect the political agitator to desist from his mischievous tactics. Official reports do not reach the ordinary Bengali household and plain-speaking on the part of educational officers is ineffective so long as it is recorded only in blue books. Some official pressure may possibly be brought to bear upon the committees of schools, which receive grants-in-aid from Government; but a healthy public opinion will save the Bengali schoolboy from further degeneration. This opinion is, unfortunately, not forthcoming at present, and its formation in any case will be a slow process. Perhaps as higher education is developed on a broader basis than that which now obtains an improvement in the general position may be brought about.

DISTRICT BOARD RAILWAYS.

The "Indian Daily News"—Yesterday's "Calcutta Gazette" reproduces the text of the Bengal Local Self-Government Amendment Bill, 1908, as further amended by the Select Committee to which it was recommitted some time ago. The present Bill has an interesting history. In its original form it was introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council by Mr. Shirres, in March 1904. The measure does not appear to have been intended to be proceeded with, and was eventually withdrawn in November, 1906. Shortly after, Mr. McIntosh introduced an amended Bill, which was duly referred to and reported upon by a Select Committee. This was in March, 1907. Since then, Government felt constrained to withdraw certain provisions of the Bill which sought to confer power on the Local Government to empower District Boards to levy a cess guaranteeing interest on funds that may be raised for the construction of what Mr. Francis Spring once called "little railways of local interest." Strong representations were also made by the non-official members with a view to prevent the diversion of the road cess for purposes other than those for which it was intended. The need for enlarging the powers of control of Local Boards in the matter of sanitation was also vigorously advocated. In deference to the strong feeling that existed on this and other subjects, the Government consented to recommit the Bill to the Select Committee with certain instructions. The result is the altogether workmanlike and on the whole excellent Bill that Mr. Oldham was able to introduce at the last meeting of the Council.

So far as regards the suggestion for the levy of a railway cess, the present Bill omits the provisions contained in the Bills introduced by Mr. Shirres and Mr. Oldham. We are unable to congratulate the Government on their attitude in this matter. We take it, it is not denied that railways are wanted in the mofussil, and that the only bodies who can move in this matter and finance and control these local railways are the District Boards. We conceive that the District Boards are vitally interested in railway development within their respective jurisdictions and that they can make a very good thing of it, too. There is a lot of senseless clamour always raised when proposals are made for levying local cesses. But the people will gain in so many ways by railway development that it is a pity that the matter has not been pressed further than Government appear to have done. The proceeds of the cess would really go to build up a fund for guaranteeing payment of interest on capital to be raised for railway construction. The cess therefore need not be a perpetual charge on the people. When the fund has sufficiently advanced for the purpose for which it is intended, the further levy of the cess would of course cease. Not one single pice need be paid out of such a railway guarantee fund to those who advanced money for the railway. Why should it be assumed that the railway will not earn interest upon capital? That has not been the case in other parts of India and even in Bengal. The District Boards will, of course, be advised by Government as regards their entire scheme of railway policy; and once this is assured, there need be no fear of local bodies launching out on risky or speculative undertakings. Enormous sums of money are now spent on the maintenance of roads, part of which can be saved and the savings can be utilised in laying out feeder roads and developing village communications which are now so sadly neglected. It is to be regretted that the occasion of the amendment of the Act has not been availed of to provide for this necessary reform.

Under the law as it stands it is lawful for a District Board, subject to Government sanction and the provisions of the various Acts in force regulating the loan transactions of local authorities, to raise loans for railway purposes, to guarantee the payment of interest on such loans, and to form a sinking fund. The District Boards may also subscribe to debenture loans to construct and maintain railways or tramway; and they may also guarantee the payment from the district fund of such sums as it shall think fit as interest on capital expended on any railways. The only change in the law proposed to be introduced by Mr. Oldham's Bill is the insertion of a proviso to Section 50, that no loan shall be raised for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a railway or tramway unless it is authorised by a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened for the purpose and in favour of which a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members have voted. The position therefore is not really improved in any way. It is all very well saying that the District Boards may offer the guarantee of the district fund for payment of interest. But the district fund offers an inadequate guarantee to those who may find the money for railway construction and that is one reason why local enterprise has been discouraged. It was in the highest degree essential that a beginning however cautious and tentative should be made in a wealthy Province like Bengal along lines that have proved successful in the Madras Presidency for instance. The Madras Local Boards Act contains provisions for the levy of a special railway cess, and a number of Districts Boards have availed themselves of the provision to develop railway communications. Why a policy that has succeeded so well in Madras should be a failure in Bengal is more than we can understand.

LORD CURZON AND JOHN OLIVER HOBBES.

The "Academy" says:—"We have received from Lord Curzon of Kedleston a copy of the address which he gave on the unveiling of the memorial to Mrs. Craigie at University College." Here are some extracts from it:—

"We are met to-day to hand over to this college the memorial of a gifted woman and a devoted friend. There are few of us who can look back upon the career of Pearl Maria Theresa Craigie—for here we will speak of her by her own name rather than by her literary pseudonym—without a pang of deep emotion. It was so brilliant, so crowded, so lit with iridescent gleams, so short. From the time when her first work of fiction, 'Some Emotions and a Moral,' burst upon the world in 1891—when she was only twenty-four years of age—to her sundden death at the age of thirty-eight in August, 1906, there were only fifteen years. But within that time she condensed enough of incident and experience, of intelectual and emotional development, to fill many ordinary lives.

HER VIVID PERSONALITY.

"But the chief feature in her was that she was never ordinary either in what she wrote, or spoke, or did. She had an intense and vivid personality, which pervaded her writings, irradiated her talk, and informed her life. Individuality was the keynote both of her character and accomplishment. It was in her plays, her novels, her essays, her outlook on men and things.

"She possessed in a remarkable degree the literary faculty of epigram. It is a dangerous gift, for it suggests artilficiality and it is apt to degenerate into a mannerism. Yet she was by nature essentially sincere; indeed, sincerity was almost the first of her virtues, and the talent for epigram, which in her case escaped the horrible pitfall of paradox, was, I think, the outcome of a genuine artistic sense seeking to express itself in the most perfect available literary form.

HER MANY ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

"Our friend was a woman of many accomplishments. She had a wide knowledge of literature and a keen insight into the minds of great writers, as her lectures, delivered in America and elsewhere, showed. She also possessed no mean acquaintance with music and the classics and I remember once receiving from her a letter written in Greek iambics—surely a novel feat in twentieth century correspondence. We recall too, her brilliant conversation, sparkling as the sunlight on a stream, and the wit and humour which danced like bubbles on the glittering current of her novels and plays.

"But there were also still deeps and silent pols in her character and life, and in the ordering of those religion played no small part She had the religious sense in a highly developed degree. At a time of much trouble she sought refuge in the communion of the Roman Catholic faith. It supplied her with a philosophy of conduct and a rationale of existence. She found an inspiration in its ideals and a solace in its authority. In reading her books we shall usually find that moral and religious questions are in the forefront. She enjoyed the analysis of mind, but she preferred the dissection of soul.

HER GENIUS FOR FRIENDSHIP.

"Sorrow she knew, but she faced it with courage and without repining. 'There is only one obligation in life, and that is courage,' was one of her sayings. 'Life is not what we find it, but what we make it' was another, and finding in it much sadness she yet succeeded, by the strength of her will and the natural gaiety of her temperament, in converting it into a source of joy both to herself and to many others.

"Above all she had the genius of friendship, giving the best of herself to her friends, and always discovering the best in them in return. It was for this reason, I think, that those who knew her most intimately prized her far more for herself than for her books or plays, and that they forgot the writer in the woman. In one of her books she wrote, 'The great thing is to love, not to be loved.' Happy she was that in pursuing the one goal she also attained the other."

THE ADORNMENT OF LONDON.

Discussing the adornment of London, the "Times" says that "the difficulties in London and other cities are very great—difficulties in the cost of land, of the pressure of traffic, and of many other kinds. But the main points seem to be secured. We have trained architects, a steadily growing public opinion, and a sense of responsibility in the authorities, public and private. With these things assured we may 'sleep quiet in our beds.'"

THE NEW VICTORIA STATION.

Then it discusses some of the adornments which London has recently received. "For fifty years Vitoria Station has been a scandal and an eyesore. During all that time two of the best-known of our railway companies have been content to deposit their passengers at a London terminus scarcely worthy to serve as a temporary station for an agricultural show or for some watering place starting into life. What has made matters worse is that these stations have been one of the chief points of arrival for foreign visitors, so that we have not been able to console ourselves with the thought that we only were pained with the sight of our own ugliness. At last the worst evils have been removed, and the Brighton line has a spacious and fairly convenient London station, with a seemly front, and the South-Eastern and Chatham line is following its example.

THE NEW USE OF SCULPTURE.

"A more general and newer feature in the adornment of London is the large use that is now being made of sculpture, whether independently or as a decoration for buildings. Out-of-door sculpture has one deadly enemy to contend with, in London and every other large British city, the smoke; and there is no denying that, unless some measure for the real abatement of this evil is discovered, the figures and reliefs which are now becoming so general will look deplorable in fifty years. But the Government and private owners are optimists in this respect.

"When Mr. Belcher, several years ago, put up his fine Renaissance building for the Institute of Chartered Accountants in a court off Moorgate Street, he got Mr. Thornycroft to adorn it with the most admirable frieze that had yet been produced by an English sculptor. Not one person in ten thousand turns aside from the great thoroughfare to look at this beautiful work: but its fame spread among those who know, and its influence has been marked. Mr. Belcher is even now adorning with sculptures, from the hand of Mr. Drury, the important building which he is putting up at the top of St. James's Street.

ARTISTS ARE BEING EMPLOYED.

"Sir Aston Webb, as everyone knows, long ago filled the niches along the front of his new Victoria and Albert Museum with figures illustrating the great names in the various arts; and employed for this purpose a number of the most promising young sculptors of the day, some of them students at the Royal College. We lately spoke of the sculptures over the chief doorway and bridge of the new public offices at the foot of Whitehall; and there are others of great merit on the new War Office. The interest of these things, which are but samples of what is being done in many parts of London and the country, is that for the first time recognised artists are being employed upon them. It is no longer the rule to leave the sculptural decoration to the contractor, whose name may cover everything."

MILITARY TRAINING.

Proposed Adoption of the Swiss System.

TEXT OF NEW BILL.

The text has been issued of the National Military Training Bill, which has been introduced in the House of Commons by Captain Kincaid-Smith, and is backed by Colonel Carlile, Viscount Castlereagh, Mr. Hills, Viscount Helmsley, Mr. Lynch, Viscount Morpeth, Mr, Rees, Mr. Rowland Hunt, Mr. Frederick Edwin Smith, Sir Edward Tennant and Sir Henry Craik.

The object of this Bill is to amend the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, and to authorise national military training in the Territorial Force. The promoters have adopted the Swiss system as their model. With some few exceptions every man medically fit will belong to the Territorial Army, and will be liable from his eighteenth birthday to his thirtieth birthday to a short period of military training, such as has hitherto been performed by those joining the Volunteer forces.

The Bill consists of sixteen short clauses, the first of which are as follows:—

1. From and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and ten, every male person who is a subject of his Majesty, and domiciled in Great Britain, shall subject to the exemptions herein mentioned, be liable to military training.

2. The persons from time to time liable for training shall be deemed to form the Territorial Force established by the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been raised as such force as provided by that Act.

LIABILITY FOR TRAINING.

3. Liability for military training in the Territorial Force shall commence for each person on his attaining the age of eighteen years, and continue until he has completed his twenty-ninth year.

From his eighteenth birthday until he has completed his nineteenth year each person shall be deemed a recruit.

4. (1) Each recruit during his eighteenth year shall be liable to not more than forty-eight day's military training.

(2) Each recruit during his nineteenth year shall be liable to not more than thirty days military training.

(3) Each person in the Territorial Force (from his twentieth birthday until he has completed his twenty-nineth year) shall be liable to not more than fourteen days' military training every alternate year.

5. Persons liable to training shall be trained at such places within the United Kingdom at such times for such periods and in such manner not exceeding in the whole the number of days specified in this Act as may be prescribed by Order in Council.

6. Rules and orders shall be made by Order in Council with respect to the preparation of lists of all persons liable to training under this Act, and as to the publication of such lists and as to other means required for notifying persons liable to training of their liability and generally to define such steps as may be necessary to call out in each year the persons liable to training, and it shall be the duty of county associations established by the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, to carry out such rules and orders. Such rules and orders shall further prescribe the method whereby any person may appeal against the inclusion of his name in any such list and against his liability for training, but such order shall provide that all such appeals shall be disposed of summarily by a court of summary jurisdiction.

Clause 7 provides for absolute exemption from training of ministers of religion, persons occupying judicial positions, persons in the regular military and naval services, or who have passed into the Reserves, policemen, persons who follow maritime occupations, persons who from proved bad character or physical unfitness are declared by the Army Council to be undesirable, and only sons of widows.

By clause 8 exemptions are made in favour of mayors, chairmen of county councils, doctors attached to hospitals, and a number of other persons during their periods of office or engagement. Members of both Houses of Parliament are proposed to be exempted during the sessions of Parliament.

ABSENTEES.

Clauses 9 and 10 deal with details affecting exemptions, and succeeding clauses are as follows:—

11. Any person liable to training who fails to appear at the time and place appointed for training shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanour, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and such fine.

12. First appointments to the lowest rank of officers in the Territorial Force shall be made upon the recommendation of the commanding officer, but no one shall be appointed an officer who has not (a) satisfied the educational, physical, age, and other requirements from time to time prescribed by the Army Council; and (b) served the full training prescribed by th'sAct for recruits and, in addition, at least one subsequent annual training.

Any officer the Territorial Force may be retained with his own consent in the Territorial Force beyond his thirtieth birthday subject to any regulations prescribed from time to time by the Army Council.

13. The Army Council shall pay to the county associations out of money provided by Parliament for Army services such sums as, in the opinion of the Army Council are required to meet the necessary expenditure connected with the exercise and discharge by such associations of the powers conferred and the duties imposed by this Act.

By clause 14 it is provided that Orders in Council made under the Act are to be laid on the table of each House of Parliament for forty days.

Clause 15 provides that the Act shall not apply to anyone who shall have attained his eighteenth birthday before the first day of January 1910

THE 'HOUSE' AT HENLEY.

The two Christ Church eights have performed creditable feats at Henley under more favourable conditions than fell "sixty year since" to their grandfathers. For several years from 1846 onwards there is much difficulty in identifying accurately those who rowed at Henley in crews from Oxford, especially those sent by Christ Church. During Dean Gaisford's reign the authorities of the house strongly objected to their men rowing in a "public regatta." The University Statutes, while forbidding undergraduates to "keep gladiators," made no provision for this novel iniquity, but a system of petty persecution was instituted, and housemen who wished to avoid coming into collision with the dons rowed under assumed names. Ignorance or negligence of this fact has caused hopeless confusion in the records of Henley historians.

The "Empress" has an illustration of the silver tray which has been presented to Sir Bampfylde Fuller by his friends and admirers in India. It is a very handsome piece of plate. The ground decoration is an ancient floral design and three centre shields represent views of the Government House proposed to be built at Decca; of Government House, Shillong; and of All Saints Church, Shillong.

BERNARD SHAW AS MOLIERE.

"Mr. Bernard shaw is a new, Moliere" writes Augustin Hamon in the "Nineteenth Century" in an article, entitled "Un Nouveau Moliere," which gives a French idea of the dramatist.

"Although Shaw writes in English, his constitution of mind is very different from that of the Englishman, since he is an Irishman. In this difference may no doubt be found one of the causes of his incomprehensibility to his compatriots Bernard Shaw is an Irishman, and therefore one feels no astonishment in noting his intellectual relationship to Swift, Sterne, Sheridan, and Goldsmith. Like them, he is refined and vulgar, subtle and trivial, witty, original and sublime. I have no doubt whatever that, in French, Bernard Shaw's drama is destined to achieve brilliant success, because it is not national but human drama. His comedies are not an image of English society, but an image of contemporary human society. There are, of course, a few traits relating to habits and ways peculiar to the English, but they are so general that all cultured people in the world know them and are interested in them.

FRANCE WILL LOVE SHAW.

"France, the country which gave the world Moliere and Beaumarchais. will necessarily love Shaw, their intellectual son. The Frenchman, whilst laughing and 'se dilatant la rate,' to use the Rabelaisian expression, will understand the bitterness and the justice of the criticism with which Bernard Shaw lashes society. To sum up in one word, the dramatic work of Bernard Shaw is more French than English, although it was written in the English language.

"To secure success for plays of this character in England it was needful to possess the tenacity the audacity, and, let us say the word, the cheek of Bernard Shaw. There were so many bonds to be broken!—cant religious scruples, &c. In France, none of these trammels exists. It is only required to overcome the inertia of the directors of theatres, economic competition, and the benumbing misoneism of the playgoers. The extreme clearnes of the drama of Bernard Shaw will endear him to the French minds, which are imbued by nature with a predilection for clearness of thought. To us Frenchmen, this is the great point of superiority of this drama over that of the Scandinavians and the Germans, which is always somewhat misty, somewhat confined owing to the very nature of the country in which it moves. France is the boulevard of nations, the point of confluence where mingle the social rivers of all nationalities, and by this very fact it comprehends in a greater degree the general human elements which abound in our author's drama.

"The influence of Moliere has been considerable on authors of all countries, and there seems little doubt that Bernard Shaw will likewise have a considerable influence on future French and other dramatists. The renovation of the dramatic art, the dawn of which we thought we saw in the years 1889-94, has led to such meagre results that they may almost be passed over. It seems to me that Bernard Shaw will be the initiator of this renovation, when his drama becomes known in France. In England, as we have seen, his possible disciples are under too many trammels to allow them to conquer and force themselves on the public.

SHAW INFLUENCE IN FRANCE.

"The German and Scandinavian minds from certain points of view are too greatly differentiated from Shaw to admit of finding those who will follow in his footsteps and continue his methods. Spain groans under the terrible rule imposed by religion and prevents any expansion of the individual beyond traditions. One must live in a free country to produce a work of beauty and thought, Russia is exhausting her powers in her revolution, and lives in a state of norvousness which renders her incapable of producing men of sufficiently healthy intellect to create a new drama. Italy, with its traditions and its addiction to the pathetic and the redundant, appears too remote from the time when it will be able to give birth to dramatists disciples of Shaw. In my mind, everything suggests that Bernard Shaw's drama will call forth many disciples in France and Belgium as soon as it is known, being so closely akin to the French mind in the nature of its technique and its substance."

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME.

Possibilities of Murder by Suggestion.

Can a hypnotised person be made to commit murder? This question is now being discussed amongst French magistrates owing to suggestions put forward in certain quarter to the effect that a young woman who was recently tried and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for murdur may have been indueed to commit the crime by hypnotic suggestion.

In the case in question the young woman was sentenced on the strongest possible circumstantial evidence. A month after her conviction she made a statement to the effect that she was merely the accomplice of another person—a man under whose influence she had fallen, who was, she said the actual criminal. The man concerned promptly demanded to be confronted with the convict, and in her cell in the presence of the man she accused, she utterly broke down, and admitted that all her statements were untrue.

Doctor Deny, a specialist in hypnotism at the Salpetreire Hospital, in the course of an interview yesterday, said: "Cases have been known in which the necessity of committing a certain crime, such as murder, has gradually been suggested to an impressionable person by a near relative, or one with great influence, until a crime has actually been commited, but I do not believe that it is possible to make a person who is thrown into a hypnotic trance by a stranger commit murder by suggestion whilst in a state of trance. Such a case at any rate has never been recorded. You may hypnotise persons and suggest to them to do certain of the current acts of everyday life at given times and places, and they will obey, but to assert from this that it is possible to suggest that a hypnotised person shall commit murder and that that person will actually do so is going too far."

CANADA'S ARMY.

Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, replying in the House of Commons to criticism on his department by the Civil Service Commissioners, said the Canadian Militia was now thoroughly organised as a self-contained force, and 100,000 men were able to take the field effectively in case of necessity, without assistance from the Mother Country.

Although Canada did not possess a fleet, she possessed at least an army with all the departments necessary, and able materially to assist the Mother Country should occasion arise.

The Chinese understand the art of boycotting pretty thoroughly and, according to reports from Tokio, the Japanese match industry is now suffering a depression from this cause. Soon after the "Tatsu Maru" affair the Chinese merchants of Canton and Fatshan met and decided by way of a boycott of Japanese trade to start a match factory at Tatshan. The necessary capital was provided and the scheme promises to be success.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME



Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. The Army.

GOOD BATTING BY MARRIS AND TURNER.

This match was played off on Saturday last in beautiful weather. Owing to the disturbances in the native town the general public was poorly represented, but the European colony mustered strong, and by the call of time every available seat of the spacious large pavilion was occupied. The Army put in a very weak team, but the Gymkhana were well represented and eclipsed their opponents in every department of the game, scoring 241 for 6 wickets. Marris, who this season has been scoring consistently, put up 78 for his side, the top score of the day. He played a good game, and his hard hits were generally admired. It savoured a little of hard luck to see a batsman's goal in sight—the century—and then by a faulty stroke to be deprived of reaching it. If Marris lessened his penchant for raising the ball he might have got into triple figures. However, he deserves to be congratulated on his good score, notwithstanding the fact that he had not very superior bowling to contend against. West played well for his 59, and so did that genial skipper, Commander Vines, for his 57, which included a lovely sixer. The chief feature of the match was, however, the batting of Capt. Turner. Going in first, he put up 74 without the semblance of a chance, before he returned to the pavilion. His innings was a grand exhibition of cricket. He drove well and his cuts were greatly admired. He proved the mainstay of his side, and his departure meant a collapse for the military, who, had time remained, would have found themselves beaten. Mr. Milne bowled well for the Gymkhana, securing almost every wicket. The fielding of the Gymkhana was all that could be desired, Vines again bringing off a brilliant catch.

The Army won the toss and elected to field. The Gymkhana opened out with Phillips and West, but after contributing 4 the former gave Griffin a chance, which was accepted. Marris joined West and the pair treated the field to a good piece of leather-hunting, the partnership contributing 102. Marris played very well for his 79, which was rapidly compiled, and was deservedly applauded for his exertions. West, whose rate of scoring was slow, with Vines, who joined him after the fall of Milne, carried the score to 183, when he skied one to Griffin off Heany and retired after making a most valuable 54, which he took almost an hour and a half to compile. Vines, who viewed the exertions of his opponents with the utmost complacency, continued driving them all over the field, till, reaching the end of his tether, he lifted one from Turner on to McCullum, and the latter accepted. Vines for his 57 played a good game. With Stileman and Wheeler in, with 16 to the credit of the former, and the score standing at 241, the Gymkhana declared their innings at 5.

After a brief interval the Army commenced their efforts to accomplish 242 runs in an hour and a half. The inordinate amount of leather-hunting they were treated to completely unfitted them for the task, and with the exception of Turner's score of 74, which was put up in a remarkably short space of time and in splendid style, they callapsed like a house of cards before the onslaught of Milne, who captured almost every wicket. Towards the latter part of the evening McCullum tried to resuscitate his team, but finding no substantial support he, together with Heany, could only carry the score to 121, when time was called, with 18 to his credit.

The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

G C Phillips, c Griffin, b Heany	4
F P West, c Griffin, b Turner	59
R W Marris, c Turner, b Heany	79
J S Milne, c and b Thompson	0
Comdr. D F Vines, c McCullum, b Turner	57
B G Gillet, run out	5
C G Stileman, not out	16
H G Wheeler, not out	1
E. E. Coombs, C. W. Beadell, R. C. Reid	to bat
Extras	20
Total	241*

* Innings declared closed.

THE ARMY.

Capt Turner, l b w	74
Lt Townend, c Marris, b Milne	4
Sergt Thompson, c Stileman, b Milne	9
Lt Corbett, c and b Milne	4
Lt Griffin, c Vines, b Milne	0
Lt McCullum, not out	18
Lt Savard, run out	0
Sergt Ferris, b Milne	7
Mr Heany, b Milne	0
Lt Ascough, Lt Blanford	to bat
Extras	5
Total	121

P. W. DEPT. vs. THE GOVT. TELEGRAPH REC. C. C.

A match was played on the Oval on Saturday between the P. W. Department C. C. and the Government Telegraph Rec. C. C. and resulted in an easy win for the latter by six wickets and 199 runs. For the winners Mr. A. G. Moore scored 109 not out with free hitting, Sorris coming next with 86. Scores:

P. W. D. C. C.

Mr Higgins, c Sorris, b Moore	1
Mr Isaac, run out	0
Mr Save, c Edie b Taylor	4
Mr Burjorjee, c Taylor b Moore	3
Mr Brown, run out	8
Mr Bhicaji, st Edie, b Moore	10
Mr Manockjee, c D'Silva, b Taylor	1
Mr Joseph, not out	1
Mr Cohen, c Taylor, b Moore	0
Mr Navalkar, st	0
Extras	2
Total	33

G. T. R. C. C.

Mr Netscher, c Brown	14
Mr G. Sorris b Save	86
Mr Moore, not out	109
Mr Edie, c and b Brown	1
Mr S. D'Silva, c Higgins b Brown	14
Mr Taylor, Mr V. D'Souza, Mr A. D'Silva, Mr Leslie (captn), Mr W. Sorris, Mr St Anne	Did not bat.
Extras	8
Total	232

LEAGUE MATCH.

CUSTOMS C. C. vs. R. I. M. C. C.

The above fixture was played on the Oval on Saturday, 25th instant, and resulted in a win for the latter by 6 wickets and 77 runs. For the R. I. M. team, Messrs. Hearn 57, Mahmood 23 not out, Carey 14 not out, and Wadia 12, were the chief contributors, Mahmood and Edroos again sharing the bowling honours; Raja, for the Customs, being the only one to stand up to them, and he played a fine game for his 18 not out.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

The thirty-fourth fixture of the League was played on Saturday afternoon on the Cooperage between the Royal Scots "B" and the Royal Garrison Artillery. The firm state of the ground and a clear sky favoured an excellent exhibition of football, and expecting one, there was a large gathering of Society in the enclosure, while the boundaries were also lined by a dense crowd. That the "B" would turn up trumps, no one for moment doubted, but all anticipated a hard fight, and in this, however, there was a general sense of dissappointment. From the very commencement, the Scots had the better of the exchanges, and though the Gunners kept them at bay for a time, a mis-kick on the part of the left-back gave the former their first point. A second goal was shortly afterwards scored by Mackintosh. During the second half, it was mostly an one-sided game and one more goal was notched by the Scots, while the artillerymen were never at any time seriously dangerous.

The game of the Scots needs very little description. Their team included the same players as took part in the two previous games during the week, and every new engagement brings the good points of this eleven more and more to the fore. Meeting as they did a heavier team, they completely outplayed them. Their combination and passing was perfect, while their shooting was hard and effective. The forwards, in particular, played a dashing game with the outsides centering accurately, and the halves feeding them continually.

It is hard to account for the poor exhibition of the Gunners on Saturday. Usually a strong team and with the old players, excepting Reynolds, in the field, their play lacked energy. Rarely could they pass neatly, while as to combination, it was more conspicuous by its absence. Once or twice, when they had good openings they looked like being at a loss what to do with the ball. The one man in the team, who looked his old self, was the goal-keeper. Bowyer, though hard pressed, faithfully stuck to his post, and despite three goals scored off him, his many saves were very much appreciated.

The game, though a tame affair, did not lack in incident, and the occasion for it was brought about by the fouling tendencies of the R. G. A. right back, Wiggitt. Towards the close of the day, the referee hauled up this player for fouling twice continually and was consequently warned by him. But Wiggitt having resented this, he was ordered off the field. This is the first occasion a player has been sent out and let us hope also the last, but Mr. Hotz is to be commended for upholding the dignity of his post.

The Gunners at the Bandstand end kicked off and attacked at once and a shot from Betts was cleared by Underdown; then the outside-left again sent a missile which went behind the posts. A return attack followed and Parkes centered the ball which Watts saved, then Wright was in possession but Wiggitt prevented him from doing any harm. A corner was secured, from which the sphere was taken to midfield, where from a "free," it found its way to the other end but was brought back immediately. Lakin sent a long volley, which being refused, Titley took the ball to the Scots' territory, where his centre was not availed of. From a throw in Lakin again sent a long shot, but Bowyer cleared. Wright securing the ball sent a second missile, but it went wide. Play then continued on the Artillery ground, and a volley from the left-wing which Watts in trying to save headed back into his own goal, and though Bowyer tried to clear, it slipped him, the Scots thus gaining their first point. The ball was again confined to the R. G. A. half of ground and was constantly out. Shots after shots were showered off Bowyer from all directions but they found him always ready. An advance of the Gunners having been checked, Finnigan from mid-field sent a long shot, which missed the posts by a few inches. A second attempt of the Artillerymen to break though was more successful and Betts looked dangerous, but Underdown tackling him, the ball went wide. A corner was ordered but the ball found itself behind the flags. The Scots were now upon the ball and a combined rush was made for the Gunners' flags but was frustrated by the latter crowding round their custodian. The leather was at mid-field again and a volley from MacGarry was cleared by Underdown with his fist. Foster sending the ball back Finnigan passed it to Mackintosh and the latter scored the second goal. The Scots were pressing as half time was called. Score:—

Royal Scots "B"	2 goals.
Royal Garrison Artillery	nil.

On crossing over, the Gunners opened attack but Finnigan kicked the leather back. Then commenced a seige of the Gunners' posts and for over a quarter of an hour, the Scots were hovering about their adversaries outposts. Though the kicking of the Artillery backs was poor, Bowyer made an excellent defence. Wright having been offside in a good opening, the ball was taken to the other end but Underdown cleared a volley from Bayley. The Scots were beck to the Artillery ground and McDonnell shot over the bar. A good bit of play was witnessed from the Gunners in mid-field and Bayley made some good runs, but not having been backed up, his play was without effect. The sphere was again in front of the Artillery flags and G. Ross's handling of the leather was much admired. Shortly Mackintosh scored No. 3. Coming up again from the kick-off, Wiggitt fouled Parkes, and from the free hit as the former again fouled, he was warned by the referee, but having resented it, he was ordered off the field. With a man thus short, the Gunners were now pressed but they resolutely defended their posts. Torwards the closes the Scots secured four corners in quick succession but no further score was allowed to be gained Score:—

Royal Scots "B"	3 goals.
Royal Garrison Artillery	nil.

TEAMS.

R. G. A.

Goal.—Bowyer.
Backs.—Watts (capt.), Wiggitt.
Half-backs.—Collumbell, MacGarry, Gillett.
Forwards.—Hewes, Southcote, Betts, Bayley, Titley.

R. SCOTS "B."

Goal.—Underdown.
Backs.—Foster, Taylor.
Half-backs.—Lakin, Finnigan (capt.), Hill.
Forwards.—Parkes, Mackintosh, MacConnell, Ross, Wright.
Referee.—Mr. R. Hotz.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	P.
Royal Scots "B"	11	11	0	0	27	2	22
Royal Scots "A"	7	5	1	1	15	5	11
Royal G. Artillery	9	5	4	0	17	10	10
Y. M. C. A.	8	3	4	1	8	12	7
Bombay Gymkhana	8	2	4	2	7	10	6
Commercial Gymkhana	8	3	5	0	6	14	6
Govt. Telegraphs	9	1	5	3	7	18	5
Rovers F. C.	8	0	7	1	4	20	1

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The final game for the Indian Football Association Shield was played last evening between the Gordon Highlanders and the Customs teams, before a phenomenal crowd. The Gordons won by two goals to nil.

SECUNDERABAD MONSOON RACES.

Third Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 26.

To-day's sport proved exceedingly exciting, and the weather being fine, there was a very large attendance.

H.E. The Minister was "At Home" and was present, as also the Sahebzada, the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer and Mrs. O'Dwyer, General and Mrs. Campbell, etc. H. H. The Nizam's Cavalry band played during the afternoon.

To-day, being the bookmakers chance, the favourites were beaten in every race, The Joker winning the hurdle race being the greatest upset of the day; Wilson, riding a good race, brought home the outsider in fine style.

Rubberneck was also a turn up of the day, and Major Tudor's win on Afsur caused a furore.

The final hope of the punters was Philpalm, but being left at the post, caused great disappointment. Belle Olaf, after his finish in the Summer handicap, when his stable harboured great hopes, was not expected to shine; but there were a wise few who recovered themselves in this race.

A trio of sporting visitors attempted to introduce the thimble and the pea gamble in the first enclosure, but the Stewards promptly put a stop to it and they were warned by the police before they had obtained much profit out of the game.

The following are results.

THE FAREWELL HANDICAP.—Rs. 275 to Winner.—Distance 5 furlongs.

A walk over for Mr. Meade's b aus g Light of Asia, 8st 10lbs, Brown.

THE PONY HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.—Rs. 150 to first, Rs. 30 to second and Rs. 20 to third. For Ponies. Distance—1¼ miles over six flights.

Capt. Gibbs' g aus g The Joker 10st 2lbs...Wilson 1
Capt. Forster's b aus m Zorada, 11st 10lbs.Thomas 2
Mr Pinhey's c aus m Lady, 10st 10lbs..Capt Gibbs 3

Also ran.—Varalette 9st 1lb.

Varalette jumped off with the lead, baulking at the first fence, but taking no other part in the race. The Joker negotiated the first fence and obtained a strong lead, with Zorada lying second; the latter coming up at the distance challenged The Joker, but was stalled off by a great race. Won by a head; a length between second and third.

Time—3 min. 27 3-5 secs.

Betting—6 to 4 Varalette, evens Lady, 4 to 1 Zorada and 10 to 1 The Joker.

Winner trained by owner.

THE SUMMER HANDICAP—Rs. 300 to winner, Rs. 75 to second and Rs. 25 to third. For ponies that have run at a meeting. Distance—6 furlongs.

Capt Houston's c aus m Carmenita, 10st 2lbs, Forster, 1
Mr Beaumont's c aus m Belle Olaf, 10st. Northmore 2
Major Hayes' c aus g Fishook, 9st 12lbs...Thomas 3

Belle Olaf at once went to the front, but Fishook soon disputed positions, with Carmenita at his heel. Down the straight Belle Olaf again showed in front, with ample space for Carmenita and Fishook to come up in the inside. A fine race ensued to the post, the verdict being three lengths; a length between second and third.

Time—one min. and 24 secs.

Betting 6 to 4 Belle Olaf; evens Fishook; 2 to 1 Carmenita.

Winner trained by owner.

THE FLYERS HANDICAP.—Rs. 150 to winner, Rs. 30 to second and Rs. 20 to third. For bona-fide Arab Polo Ponies that ran or were eligible to run in the Helter Skelter Plate on the first day. Government Rupees only. Distance—2 furlongs.

Capt. Clarke's b a g Rubberneck 9st. 4 lbs. Owner 1
Capt. Craven's g a a Fuhhdah, 9st. 4lb...Capt Gibbs 2
Mr. Rees' g a h Thamin, 10st. 12lbs...Major Tudor 3

Also ran—Dynamite 12st., Little Tim 11st 10lbs, Chain 10st 7lbs and Express, 8st (carried 9st 1lbs).

Rubberneck jumped off with the lead, Chain in close attendance. Within the half distance, Fuhudah coming through with a rush, a fine race was witnessed home, Rubberneck winning by a neck; half a length between second and third, and the field in a cluster behind.

Time 27 3-5 secs.

Betting—Evens Thamin, 2 to 1 Fuhudah, 5 to 1 Dynamite and Little Tim, and 6 to 1 the others.

Winner trained by owner.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE—Rs. 350 to winner, Rs. 100 to second and Rs. 50 to third. Handicap for horses that have run at the meeting. Distance—7 furlongs.

Major Hayes' b ch m Phoyne, 8st......... Thomas 1
Major Tudor's b aus g White Knight, 10st. Owner 2
Mr. Jackson's b e h M. P. 9st. 12lb..........Foster 3

Also ran—Badnews 9st. 6lbs., Glenfield 8st. 7lbs.

White Knight took up the running, with Glenfield well up. At the 2 furlongs White Knight, M. P. and Phoyne raced abreast, M. P. dying away. An exciting race to the post followed between Phryne and White Knight, the former winning by a neck; four lengths between the other two.

Time.—35min. 5secs.

Betting 6 to 4 White Knight, evens Phoyne, 31 to 1 M. P., and 8 to 1 Badnews.

Winner trained by Mr. Hanninygton.

THE SECUNDERABAD GRAND PRIZE—Rs. 600 to winner, Rs. 100 to second and Rs. 50 to third. Handicap for Arab ponies that have run at a meeting. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Rees' g a g Afsur, 9st 7lbs.........Major Tudor 1
Mr Hajee Osman Sait's William Rufus, 11st 4lbs..................Thomas 2
Capt. Hodgkinson's b a h King Cobweb, 10st 12lbs Northmore 3

Also ran—Kashmir 9st 12lbs.

To an excellent start, William Rufus, King Cobweb and Kashmir raced abreast, Afsur being six lengths in rear. At 3 furlongs King Cobweb showed in front, with William Rufus second, Afsur beginning to creep up at the distance. Afsur coming through with a tremendous spurt, well ridden by Major Tudor, made a vigorous race, winning by a length; half a length dividing second and third.

Time—1 min. 44 1-5 secs.

Betting.—6 to 4 William Rufus, 2 to 1 Kashmir, and 3 to 1 the others.

Winner trained by Major Tudor.

THE PUNTERS HOPE.—Rs. 150 to winner, Rs. 30 to second and 20 to third. For ponies that have never won a race, value Rs. 500. Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr. Beaumont's ch aus m Belle Olaff, 9st 5lbs. Owner 1
Mr. Robinson's b aus m Varalette, 10st 2lbs..Hart 2
Capt. the Hon. Joicey's B cb m Philpalm. 9st 5lbs ....Thomas 3

Also ran—Cocoa 9st 12lbs, Corbette 9st 12lbs and Zoe 9st 6lbs.

Belle Olaff went to the front with Varalette second, Corbette close up and Philpalm last. At the distance, Philpalm made a desperate effort to run through the field, but could not make up ground, Belle Olaff winning one of the best races of the day by half a length; one length between second and third.

Time—41 1-5 seconds.

Betting—Evens Philpalm, fours Corbette and Zoe, fives Varalette and Cocoa, and 6 to 1 Belle Olaf.

Winner trained by owner.

SPEED AT BROOKLANDS.

Mr. S. F. Edge has sent the following letter dated 23rd June to the Secretary of the Royal Automobile Club regarding timing at Brooklands during the Fiat-Napier match:—

I should like you to bring before the Committee of your Club the various facts and reports in regard to the speed done in the above event. The speeds reported to have been done appear to me to be incorrect, and for the sake of all records made in this country, it is desirable that a most careful enquiry should be made by competent people on the whole subject.

I have investigated the times from many points of view, and on this investigation find some inconsistencies which, quite apart from my knowledge of what both the cars engaged in this match could do in the way of speed, show clearly that a mistake has been made. From another point of view it is desirable to investigate the matter, as the French press have also noticed the inconsistencies that I refer to and cast doubt on the speed performances set out.

So that you may have all the matter before you as it has been before me, I will first deal with the report that appeared in the "Daily Express" on June the 9th, in which it was stated that Nazzaro did 120 miles per hour for 234 miles on June 8th, and it was also stated that this was certified by the Brooklands Automobile Racing Club, and the Secretary of the Royal Automobile Club.

I wrote to you as Secretary of the Royal Automobile Club on June 13th as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—I enclose you a cutting from the 'Daily Express' which states that Nazzaro did 120 m. p. h. for 2 3-4 miles at Brooklands on June 8th, and it also states that this was certified by the Brooklands Racing Club and the Secretary of the Royal Automobile Club.

Is this true, and may I ask which lap in the race this speed was done? Awaiting your reply.—Yours truly,

(Signed) S. F. EDGE."

Your reply dated June 16th was as follows—

"Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, and in reply beg to inform you that I have not yet had an opportunity of certifying as to the correctness of the statement concerning the time made by Nazzaro.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. W. ORDE, Secretary."

It seems quite clear that at any rate up to June the 16th the letter sent out by Mr. D'Arcy Baker and the various reports appearing in the press that a speed of over 120 miles an hour had not been certified by the Royal Automobile Club.

No doubt your Committee will call for an explanation from Mr. D'Arcy Baker, as apparently the speeds referred to in the letter he sent out were not really official speeds certified by the Royal Automobile Club.

I enclose you copy of the "Motor" dated June 16th which purports to be an official record of Nazzaro's speed at Brooklands, but it is noteworthy that in column 2 you will see it distinctly states that the electrical records did not commence until 490 yards after the start of the race.

You will also notice reports in the "Automotor," page 803, which I send herewith and the "Autocar," page 933, herewith. They all have slight variations in the speeds attained, the parts of the track on which they were attained, and each are interesting from a different point of view.

The "Automotor" sets out the figures very distinctly and clearly and states that in the first electrically time lap which commenced 490 yards from the start Nazzaro gained 9 seconds on Newton. Now to gain 9 seconds at the speed Nazzaro was certified to be travelling at, viz: 105·2 miles per hour, it would mean he would have had to gain on Newton 460 yards in the first lap. Every person who was present knows perfectly well he did not do this, or, putting it in another way, if Newton had crossed the Electrical strip 490 yards away from the start at the moment Nazzaro left the starting mark on the basis of this 105 miles an hour, Nazzaro would only have been at the end of the first lap 35 yards behind Newton.

In regard to the second lap, according to the figures of 121.64 miles an hour Nazzaro gained 6.4 seconds on Newton and this at a speed of 121.64 miles an hour means that in the second lap he gained 375 yards on Newton, or a total in the two laps of 831 yards, or to put it in another way, if the time is correct at the commencement and the speed is correct for the two laps, Nazzaro at the end of the two laps would have been no less than 341 yards in front of Newton. Now everyone who has eyes in their heads knows that such a thing did not happen. I therefore ask under such circumstances for an enquiry to be made into these reputed times.

To still further carefully consider the tabulated speeds shewn in the "Automotor" and compare the lap times taken on the electrical timing over the timing strip and by the hand timing of two official time-keepers of the Royal Automobile Club at the fork, obviously both the electrical apparatus and hand timing watches were started at the commencement of the race.

I think your Committee can quite easily satisfy themselves that such speeds as were credited both to the Fiat and Napier were impossible owing to wind resistance alone, sufficient horse power not being available in either of the engines, and, by substraction, the time passing from the timing strip to the fork and from the fork to the timing strip can be obtained.

LAP TIMES.

	Electical Times. Fiat.	Electical Times. Napier.	Hand Times. Fiat.	Hand Times. Napier.
1st lap	1·34—2-5	1·43—2-5	1·32—2-5	1·34—1-5
2nd „	1·21—4-5	1·28	1·32—1-5	1·34—4-5
3rd „	1·37—1-5		1·39—4-5	

Time from timing strip to fork (A. to B.)

	Fiat.	Napier.
1st Lap	50	62—1-5
2nd „	48	53
3rd „	58—2-5	59—4-5
4th „	61	

Time from B. to A. by Subtraction.

	Fiat	Napier.
1st Lap	44	41—1-5
2nd „	33—4-5	35
3rd „	38—4-5	35

The distance of the whole lap as given by Mr. Rodakowski in the Club Journal is 2·765 miles. The distance from A. to B. as given by the "Automotor Journal is 1·8 miles, stated to be approximate, but the speeds have been worked out as though this were the actual distance, by subtraction the distance from A. to B. is 965 miles.

The time and distance from B. to A. thus being known, the speeds are calculable.

Speed from B. to A.

	Fiat.	Napier.
1st Lap	79	84.5
2nd „	103	99.2
3rd „	89.5	

	Speed from A. to B. Fiat	Speed from A. to B. Napier	Speed from B. to A. Fiat	Speed from B. to A. Napier.
1st Lap	129	104	79	84·5
2nd „	135	122	103	99·3
3rd „	111		89·5	

Taking the figures for the Fiat first lap as being the most ludicrous of the lot, there is a difference of 50 miles per hour in travelling from A. to B. and from B. to A. This means that in passing A. the car must have been considerably accelerated and in passing B. it must have been considerably retarded in speed. The figures give the average speeds for the two distances so that 129 miles per hour does not represent the maximum speed but this is something greater, whilst 79 miles per hour is not the minimum speed. If we may assume a difference of 10 miles per hour over the actual maximum and minimum speeds as compared with the average speeds (and this would seem to be a small amount compared with the amount of acceleration) the speeds will then become, maximum from A. to B. 139 miles per hour, minimum from B. to A. 69 miles per hour, or in the second lap, assuming the same amount, the maximum speed becomes 145 miles per hour and the minimum speed 93 miles per hour.

These figures are so utterly absurd that it must be apparent to everyone that some considerable error has been made in the timing. The hand timing for the laps is probably quite accurate and bears out exactly what was discovered in practice with both cars.

Yours truly,
(Signed). S. F. EDGE.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

LEGAL NECESSITIES OF A HINDU WIDOW.

In the Bombay High Court, last week, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chaubal have disposed of the appeal of Ganap, the adopted son of Sanna Subha Hegde, original plaintiff and appellant, against his adoptive mother Subbi, wife of Sanna Hegde, defendant No. 1, and Sanna Shankar Parmeshwar Hegde, defendant No. 2, to whom Subbi had sold the Mulgani property, for Rs. 1,500, in 1874, and ten others, of whom seven, viz., defendants Nos. 5 to 7, were the tenants of the landed property in question, all original defendants, who were respondents in the appeal. Mr. S. S. Pathar, Pleader, appeared for the plaintiff appellant. Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram and Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar, Pleaders, appeared for defendant-respondents Nos. 3 and 4, respectively. Another important question of the Hindu Law was involved in this appeal, viz., whether a widow could alienate her deceased husband's property (expect for "legal necessity", to the detriment of her adopted son? In another appeal-judgment, arising out of a litigation between the same parties, their Lordships have particularised "legal necessity" to be as defined in Gopal Chandra Sircar's work: Expenses for religious purposes; payment of husband's debts; performance of funeral rites; maintenance of herself as his widow; certain marriages; costs of certain litigations; and preservation of the estate.

Now, in the present appeal, the original suit had been decided by Mr. E. F. Rego, Sub-Judge of Honavar, on 13th August 1904, who dismissed it with costs. An appeal made against his decision was adjudicated upon by Mr. C. C. Boyd, District Judge of Kanara, on 30th October 1906, with a similar result. The facts were that in 1872 defendant Subbi's husband Sanna died childless. In 1874, Subbi sold the Mulgeni lands to defendant No. 2, Sannashankar, for Rs. 1,500, on certain specified conditions. On 12th December, 1891, the plaintiff Ganap was adopted by Subbi. He laid claim, later, to recover the arrears of two years' rent of the estate from the tenants, with costs. Subbi's explanation was that she had spent the money for payments of debts incurred in the performance of the funeral rites of the deceased, and for costs of a journey to the sacred Hindu shrine of Rameshwaram for the benefit of her husband's soul. By order of the Court, the first and second defendants, Subbi and Sannashankar, had been served with notice to be present at the hearing of the appeal; but they remained absent.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in pronouncing the judgment of the Court, said that of the eleven issues framed by the Sub-Judge, the only relevant one now was the first issue: Whether the plaintiff's title to the land, of which rent was claimed, was established? In the plaint there was a clear statement that the sale was sham and fraudulent. The compromise-decree in one of the other suits witnessed nothing more than a private distribution of the estate between the widow and the two reversionaries, for their common benefit. Certain lands had been retained by the widow in this compromise, so that there was no relinquishment of the whole estate; nor could this decree validate the alienation of 1874, upon the ground of the consent of all the reversionaries concerned, for the rule of consent by the reversionaries was based upon the principle that the reversionaries were regarded as persons interested in checking any extravagance on the part of the widow; so that where they had them consenting to a sale, there was very strong evidence of the propriety of the sale. Were it so, then clearly the rule had no application here as to whether the reversionaries themselves were p ties to the impugned transfer. Upon se grounds, the decrees of the Courts below must be set aside. In this case, there was no necessity for the alienation by the widow. The plaintiff-appellant's claim must be decreed with costs throughout. The rents would be recoverable by him from the tenants, who were the defendant-respondents, Nos. 5 to 11.

In another judgment their Lordships have fixed certain conditions, on which plaintiff could assert his claim to the land rented.

DACOITS FOND OF GOATS' FLESH.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, presiding on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Sagan Ghatsing and four others, who were in June last convicted by Mr. C. E. Palmer, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, of dacoity and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years each.

The story for the prosecution was that, on the afternoon of the 24th April last, while Subraya and Hanma were grazing goats in a field about a mile from Agasnal, five hunters (haran-shikaris) came up, and throwing dust in Subraya's eyes, blindfolded him. After getting the boy Hanma out of the tree up which he had climbed, the hunters took Hanma and Subraya with them, and being joined by eight or ten other men, drove off the goats towards Bableshwar, stopping on the Shiddapur hillock. When it got dark the dacoits left Hanma and Subraya and drove off the best goats. Hanma and Subraya returned home, driving the goats left behind with them. Next morning Hanma took Subraya's brother Santu and others to the scene of the offence and from there they tracked the thieves to the neighbourhood of Bableshwar. There was a Jatgar's camp there, the men in which were inspected by Hanma, but he was unable to identify any of them as the robbers of the previous day. Proceeding further the party met one of the accused on the road. He was at once identified by Hanma as one of the robbers, and on being taken before the Bableshwar Patel, gave information to the latter, which caused him to get assistance and proceed the next morning to the hunters' camp at Hebbalhatti. The camp was surrounded and the huts searched. Quantities of goats' flesh were found in the huts. Two severed goats' heads, and an axe and bag with flint and steel, were also found. The adult males in the camp were all arrested and the property attached was loaded upon three bullocks, and the party returned to Bableshwar. The Sessions Judge said he had given anxious consideration to the opinion of the assessors that there was no offence committed; but he could not regard it as tenable. There was no apparent reason for the complainant and his friends to join the Patel and panch of other villages in making a false complaint against a party of innocent men, and then, in order to bolster up the false charge, to kill a lot of goats and deposit their flesh in the huts of the accused. Nor was there any ground to suppose that, assuming the fact of the dacoity, the complainant and the Bableshwar Patel would continue to let off the real culprits by foisting the crime on the innocent accused. The latter were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years each.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

DEFINITION OF A PUBLIC SERVANT.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an application for revision made by Babulal Kanaiylal, who was convicted by Mr Hoosam Khan D., First Class Honorary Magistrate' Ahmedabad, of voluntarily obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions, and was fined Rs. 25, or in default seven days' rigorous imprisonment Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah, appeared for the accused.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment on the application, said the accused and his wife were living together in a house in Ahmedabad and were liable for Rs. 2-1-0 in respect of privy-tax for the house they were living in, under Section 82 of Act 3 of 1901. A bill for the sum claimed for the tax was presented to the accused although the bill itself was made out in the name of his wife. The bill not having been paid, notice of demand in the statutory form prescribed in Schedule B was served upon the accused, and on his failure to pay, a warrant was served upon him by the complainant, Lakimi Shanker Maganlal, who was a clerk in the Cess-Collector Department of the Ahmedabad Municipality. When the warrant of attachment was taken to the accused for execution according to law, the accused obstructed the complainant in the execution of the warrant. For this he had been charged under Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code, and there was no doubt that he was guilty, if the complainant was a public servant executing his duty within the meaning of that Section of the Penal Code. Public servant are defined by the Penal Code, section 21. Clause (10) of that Section includes in the term "public servant" every officer, whose duty it is as such officer to receive any property for the secular purpose of any taluk or district. Their Lordships were of opinion that the complainant, being a clerk in the Cess-Collection Department of the Municipality, fell within the words of Clause (10) and they were supported in that conclusion by the judgment of this Court, delivered in the case of Nantamram Uttaram reported in 6 B. H. C. R. Crown Cases, page 64. The conviction was right, and their Lordships dismissed the application.

JOTTINGS FROM CHOTA UDEPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHOTA UDEPUR, July 23.

An interesting ceremony was performed this afternoon by His Highness the Maharaja. The occasion was the opening of a printing press. Such an institution has hitherto been unknown in this State which is gradually advancing of late in various directions under the ever-anxious and fostering care of its present ruler, Maharawal Shree Fattehsinhji. The premises and buildings of the new press were gaily decorated with flags, bunting and evergreens, and the opening ceremony was performed by His Highness in the presence of a large gathering of State officers and the leading members of the different communities. In a neat little speech His Highness welcomed the new enterprise as one of the many reforms he had set his heart upon. In the course of his remarks he traced the history of the printing press from the year 1450, when it was invented by Gutenberg at Mentz and when William Caxton introduced it in England in 1474. His Highness then dilated on the gigantic power the press wielded for good or for evil, and as an instance of the latter he referred to the present unrest in India which, he remarked, was solely due to the wild vapourings of a handful of disloyal and inconsiderate wind bags misleading the mass of ignorant people as regards the actions of the benign British Government, which His Highness stamped as the justest India ever had and which enabled the people to enjoy continued peace and happiness never known by them before. Finally, in declaring the new press open, His Highness exhorted upon the proprietor the necessity of scrupulously eschewing anything that savored of disloyalty or incitement against the State or the British rule, and to confine his writings within the limits of reasonable, sensible and just discussions on topics of general importance.

We have had excellent rains, 25 inches 45 cents, or nearly as much as last year's total rainfall. The country side has worn an agreeably green vesture, and the scenery of hills and dales is extremely picturesque and such as very few places in the Presidency can boast of. The early sowings have been completed on a much larger scale and the later sowings are in progress. The seedlings are coming on beautifully. The agricultural prospects are excellent.

Steps are under contemplation to construct a railway line to Chota Udepur from Bodeli on H. H. the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway, 21 miles. The line is intended to be gradually extended to Barwaha, near Mhow, to be linked to the existing line there. The Honorable Mr. Proctor of the well-known firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., is devoting his attention to this project, which will be a very paying railway, as it will tap the valuable forest and mineral resources of this as well as the Ali-Rajpur and other States of the Central India Political Agency.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 26th July 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Mts.
Turkey ...	25	6	p. m.	4	24
Teheran ...	26	9	24 a. m.	8	48
Suez	26	1	50 p. m.	0	20

NOTICES.

Turkish route right (25-7-08).

HIGH COURT.—JULY 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

729-05 Edgelow G. W. and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs. H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

426-07 Mansukhlal, J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co.
427-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co.
327-08 Bicknell M and R. Anandrao Bhai vs Sittaba widow and others Smetham B and Co
326-07 Bicknell M and R. Anandrao Bhai vs Luxmon Shivaji Deshmukh and another Smetham B and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)
References for hearing and final disposal.

14 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Kashinath Dewji Dhina Ardeser H D and Co.
86 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Adams of the property of the late Antone Rodrigues Little and Co.
41 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Adams of the property of the late Antone Rodrigues Little and Co.
109 Little and Co In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Trimbuck Dwarkanath Little and Co.
31 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Sorabji Dadabhoy Buxter Little and Co.
26 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Josephine Mary Misquitta Ardeser H D and Co.
404 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Bhaskar Hari Patell Little and Co.
77 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and D. N. Bharucha Ardeser H D and Co.
12 & 13 B Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and D. J. Tata Ardeser H. D. and Co.
126 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government vs. Hiptoola Abdeola and another. Little and Co. and T. and Co.
60 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government. Kashinath Bapuji Korba. Little and Co.
4 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government vs. P. S. Nunes and another. Little and Co.
22 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government vs. John Albert Valles. Little and Co. and Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
115 & 178 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Bertholdo John Kevy Little and Co.
8, 9 and 10—Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda and another Ardeser H D and Co.
36 Little and Co—In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and John de Souza and others Little and Co,
133 & 212 Littte and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Damaji Doming Nakura and other Jamsedji K and D.
6 Little and Co In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Govind Dasarath Little and Co.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

605-04. Malvi H M and R Joraji Khetaji Kengaji vs Joshi Munji Shivji Mulji and D.
401-16299-02—447—18019-02—Smetham B. and Co. Issaji Noorbhoy and others vs. Ramchandra Withoba Babaji. Little and Co.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

838-06 Payne and Co. Salurabibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Shaikh Ahmed Makoa and others. F. P. Pavri.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

337-02 Captain and V. Ramchandra Waman and another vs Wassudeo Waman and others. Mansukhlal, J. and H.

Long Causes.
For trial of Preliminary Issue.

303-08 Dapktary F. and D. Bhojabhai Allarakhia and others vs Parbhudas Keshavji Jehangir G. and B.
523-06 Captain and V. Hajee Esmail Hassam vs. Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Muljee and K.
609-07 Ardeser, H. D. and Co. Perojshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others. Payne and Co.
345-07 Ardeser H D & Co, Chaturbhoy Runchordas vs Vussonji Moti and others, Imperson.
405-07 Thakurdas and Co. Narayen Premjee vs. Luxmidas Pragjee Ardeser. H. D. and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

711-07 Captain and V. Nemchand Manaji vs R D Sethna and others. Bhaishanker K and G. (Commercial Cause.)

Long Causes.

522-06 Tyabji D. and Co. Khatoonbai widow and others vs Zulekhabai widow and Smetham B. and N.
449-06 Tyabji D and Co. Vithal Narayen vs. Chhottoo Nanu and others Daphtary F and D.
738-04 Edjelow G W and Co. R N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani Dinshow and D.
693-04 Thakurdas and Co. Haibai widow vs Mahomedally Jiwanji.
439-07 Jehangir and Soonabai widow vs H N Gheesla Thakurdas and Co.
706-07 Shamrao M and H Yenoobai widow vs Pandoo Baloo S J Judha.
739-05 Ardser H D and Co Balla Sadashiv Waghmaroy vs A M Pinto Sorabji and J.
415-07 Tyabji D and Co Mulbai widow vs Nathu Tulsidas Mansukhlal J and H.
104-07 Mulla and M Halimabai widow vs Ismail Haji Ahmed Craigie L and P.
297-08 Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co vs Vasantrao Madhavrao Bicknell M and R.
419-08 Mulla and M. Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaiker Miya Koor vs Abdools bin Alli Saheb Koor and another Payne and Co.
397-08 Wadia G. and Co. Cowasji Jehangir Miya vs. Vithaldas Soonderdas.
94-05 Khunderao L and M Miya Saheb Abdulla Miya Saheb Sarafally and another vs. Rahimatbai widow and others M. R. Vakil Little and Co. and Capt. and V.
218-07—Bhaishunker K and G Nanji Hariram and another vs Mithabai widow and others Madhavji K and C.

A new holiday—Animal Day—has been established in Buenos Ayres. The "Herald," of that city, in describing the celebration, says:—"The extensive grounds of the "Zoo" presented an animated appearance, and were crowded with thousands of people who had assembled in response to the efforts of the 'Society for the Protection of Animals' to arrange that this day be celebrated annually. Dr. Figueroa Alcotto, President of the Republic, delivered an address, and 10,000 Commemoration Medals were distributed among the children. One of the features of the celebration was the liberation of 500 pigeons."

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A SPECIAL CONVOCATION for conferring the HONORARY DEDREE of DOCTOR of LAWS, on the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. SELBY, M.A., C.I.E., to be presided over by the CHANCELLOR, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall of the University, at 5-45 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1908.
By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
UNIVERSITY OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 23RD JULY, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

° The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
MONDAY, JULY 27, 1908.

"THE INDIA OF THE FUTURE."

UNDER this designation, Colonel Grey, C.S.I., has reprinted in the form of a handy monograph the five articles contributed by him to the "United Service Magazine" during the past twelve months. Since the unrest and its concomitants began to absorb attention at Home and in the East, we have been flooded with suggestions, empirical and otherwise, for exorcising the Frankenstein begotten of the educational system launched some seventy years ago, and which has evolved "the literary class—a deadly legacy from Metcalfe and Macaulay." We have been proffered political and social nostrums without end for the alleviation of a situation unparalleled in Indian annals since we dispossessed John Company of his Empire, and the difficulty with regard to a good many of these sermons is to discover anything novel or applicable in their multitudinous folios. This reflection does not apply to Colonel Grey's proposals, some of which we commented upon when they first appeared in print, as whatever else may be said regarding them, they have the merit of originality and freshness, and lack nothing in the direction of workable details. The Extremists and Seditionists are clamouring for an independent India, for the replacement of the white bureaucracy by the indigenous talent which is apparent in Bengal and elsewhere as a consequence of our educational policy. In this connection, and as a useful antidote to the vapourings of the political oligarchs, we recommend the perusal of a pamphlet ("India in 1980") penned by a Bombay Civilian in the first year of the eighties when the Ilbert Bill quarrel was at its zenith, and Oriental agitators discerned in Lord Ripon's concessions the commencement of the autonomy which is their ultimate goal. This contains a convincing, if somewhat exaggerated, description of what would occur if we withdrew from the East, and as an addendum to its corrective influences the more recent predictions of some of the ruling chiefs as to the anarchy which would attend any relaxation of our grip, might be remembered. Colonel Grey bases his proposals on the assumption that at some remote period it may be possible to concede the autonomy asked for, but under somewhat different conditions to those postulated by present-day agitators. He considers that any scheme for the gradual substitution of the existing forms of government by more popular institutions should recognise the princes of India as our legitimate successors in its general administration, and with this object he would expand their territorial possessions in the central regions, enlarge their regular forces, supplementing them by additional troops from home, and maintain strong garrisons at strategical points which would aid in the general defence. For obvious reasons the Coast Districts would remain under our control, as well as the frontier tracts, but the rest of the country would be divided amongst the ruling princes in proportion to their administrative capacities, and they would be permitted to govern it subject to such limitations as it might be desirable to impose.

This is a brief outline of the Colonel's vision of the India of the future, and however difficult of realisation, it must be owned that it possesses a fascination and originality which are absent from the majority of the proposals presented for consideration. The reformed Congress has recently declared for autonomy on Colonial lines of self-government, a proposition which, if accepted, would convert India into a bigger and more unmanageable democracy than President Roosevelt's congeries of States, and with consequences that would be fatal to general concord until its peoples have acquired some measure of homogeneity, a feature which cannot be created by the artificial protestations of political demagogues. The utility of Native States as valuable units in our system of administration was first recognised by Sir John Malcolm, who was responsible for the pacification and settlement of Central India after the campaign of the Marquis of Hastings against the Pindaris and some of its princes, and he placed upon record his opinion that if "we could keep up a number of States, without political power but as royal instruments, we should exist in India as long as our naval superiority in Europe was maintained." Malcolm's idea found some acceptance, and he almost succeeded in persuading the Old East India Company to erect the newly-acquired territories into a Lieutenant-Governorship—with himself as the first satrap—to which the adjacent States would have been subordinate. Under Ellenborough and Dalhousie, however, other conditions prevailed and the States were regarded as legitimate objects for the annexationist policy which aided in provoking the mutiny. And even that great cataclysm failed to shake the loyalty of the Princes, for after the restoration of peace Lord Canning was able to write, "the safety of our rule is increased, not diminished, by the maintenance of Chiefs well affected to us. Should the day come when India shall be threatened by an external enemy, or when the interests of England elsewhere may require that her Eastern Empire shall incur more than ordinary risk, one of our best mainstays will be found in these Native States." At a later date Lord Lytton was a strong advocate with the Home Government for a closer alliance between the States and the paramount power for both administrative and defensive purposes. But his scheme miscarried for political and party reasons, and thirty years after its inception it is being elaborated and adopted by Government as one of the means of placating the present unrest.

Colonel Grey, who claims to have originated the ideas which subsequently led to the formulation of Lord Lytton's proposals, has now expounded the scheme as a counterpoise to the agitation for autonomy by the educated classes, whose main object he believes to be self-aggrandisement and not the promotion of a prosperous India under indigenous rule. This suspicion of the good intentions of "the babbling crowd of agitators" is evidently shared by Sir Edmond Elles, the late Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, who has written a commendatory preface to the monograph, in which he refers to our old Hyderabad friend, Syed Hossain Bilgrami, now of the Secretary of State's Council, "as a former colleague as far removed from the agitators as the Secretary of State himself." Although we fear that the official verdict on Colonel Grey's alluring vision of an autonomous India under its own Chiefs, supported by our arms and their auxiliary forces, will be "non possumus," as was the case with the less ambitious proposals of the Viceroy of the latter seventies, we accept his booklet as a useful and inspiriting contribution to the discussion of a problem which, as Lord Morley has well said, is the most momentous and perplexing that has ever been placed before a constitutional Government for solution.

THE ORGANISATION OF EMPIRE.

AN article of far more importance than its title implied was read recently before the Royal Colonial Institute by Lord Milner. The "two Empires" are the two British Empires, the real and the imaginary, for Lord Milner holds that there must always be an imaginary Empire so long as the present distinctions exist and that it is anomalous to class the self-governing colonies with the dependencies. That this will not always be as it is now he considers as certain, for changes are coming which, in his opinion, will completely alter what, for want of a better term, may be called the Imperial outlook. But for the present, as experience showed so clearly at the recent abortive Imperial Conference, it is impossible to carry the Imperial idea in general beyond platitude without being face to face with the fact that, with very few exceptions, the thing that is suitable for one part of the Empire is totally unsuited for the majority of the others. "What," asks Lord Milner, "are the aims of a constructive Imperial statesmanship if we think any such thing possible or desirable? Clearly there are, as it seems to me, looking at the position very broadly, two main objects very diverse in character—one is to implant the desire for union, for practical co-operation, for a common policy in pursuit of their common interests which I believe animates the bulk of the people in all self-governing States of the Empire. We want to prevent them drifting into the position of wholly separate political entities. That is what," he adds, "is generally at the back of people's minds when they use such phrases as 'the consolidation of the Empire.' But in the way of such consolidation lies the great barrier of conflicting interests, racial interests many of them, and much has to be lived down before that can be removed. If, however, the Empire is considered in a narrower aspect, that of the self-governing colonies, then Imperial Federation is not so impossible as many wish to make out. There have been many friendly inter-colonial acts and there has long been clear proof that there is the imperial bond leading them forward with a common purpose." Lord Milner holds that there is nothing incompatible in the federation of the self-governing colonies and the development of dependent possessions. In essaying the task of facing both with equal fairness, however, is the difficulty wherein it is necessary to avoid two errors—that of forgetting this diverse nature and thoughtlessly applying principles which have been proved sound under one set of conditions in quarters where the conditions are wholly different, and the other mistake of thinking that because the problems are so diverse, they are unconnected and they can be dealt with as if they had no connection. The middle way alone can lead to the desired end, and the mistakes to be avoided are those of the inexperienced and those of the unimaginative expert.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE RETURNS.

DURING February a census was taken for one week of the volume passing through the Post offices in India and some surprising figures are the result. On the figures for the week taken estimates were made for the whole year and on this it is calculated that the increase in the number of unregistered letters for the half year ending March 31, was 5·83, which represents an increase of 9,924,000 as compared with the same period last year, while the increase on the whole year 1907-8 was about 20,821,000, making the total 343,340,000. Registered letters, too, increased by a million and a half to 17,633,000 and post-cards even rivalled letters in their number, amounting to 362,547,000. There seems to be some mistrust of the Post Office in the matter of the book and sample post, for while such articles sent unregistered numbered 47,693,000, an increase of 3·62 per cent., the same articles sent by registered post increased by the extraordinary amount of 18·31 per cent. to 1,248,000. In the matter of parcels the figures are known exactly, for the system of dealing with them demands an actual daily count. During the closing half year the number of registered parcels numbered 2,051,808, while for the year they numbered 3,856,147, an increase for the half year at the rate of 14·04 per cent. and for the year of 11·00 per cent., clearly proving that the increase is upwards each half year. With unregistered parcels the increase was 9·70 per cent. for the half year, bringing the number up to 1,014,561 and 12·18 per cent. for the year, bringing the total to 2,023,022, which, considering the magnitude of the figures, is almost exactly double those of the half year. Altogether, the actual and estimated number of articles passing through the Post Office amounted, to 826,639,000, which is approximately three letters each per head of population, as compared with one hundred and fourteen letters per head in the United Kingdom; and when it is considered how large a portion of the postal work of India is done in the large towns, it becomes apparent how little the Post Office is used except in certain localities.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has arrived in Bombay and will address the local leaders of the Indian communities to-day.

THE second half battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment arrived in Bombay yesterday to relieve the first who have been on duty for a fortnight.

AN instructive little incident, writes a correspondent, occurred near the temporary military post at Parel yesterday. A cooly was knocked over and seriously injured by a tram-car. Immediately the soldiers turned out, applied "First Aid," administered restoratives and removed the man to hospital. Had that man been a European, continues our correspondent, judging by what I saw happen in '98 to two isolated men of the Shopshires, he would have been pulverised to death within five minutes.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES the Viceroy and Countess Minto, accompanied by Colonel Pinhey, Private Secretary, Colonel Victor Brooke, Military Secretary and Captain Jelf, A.-D.-C., left Viceregal Lodge by landau at noon on the 25th instant. The party lunched at Kairighat and dined at Kalka, leaving the latter station by special train for Dehra Dun at 11 p.m. Their Excellencies reached Dehra at 6-45 a.m. yesterday.

THE traffic through the Khyber Pass has been reopened.

AN Indian Patents Bill has been drafted and will be submitted to Local Governments.

MR. W. BROWN, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has been elected to represent the Chamber in the local Legislative Council.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

German Irritation against France.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JULY 11.

The Chauvinist section of the German press which is ever ready to harass France on the subject of Morrocco and to raise cries of alarm at the menace to German interests arising from alleged French annexationist designs, is now in a high state of irritation owing to a reconnaissance made by General d'Amade last week to the port of Asemmur. The German papers at once professed to regard this as a permanent occupation and refuse to give credit to the statement made in the French Chamber by the Foreign Minister in which this military incident was reduced to its true proportions. This renewed Pan-German campaign against France has had the effect of depressing the Berlin Bourse which was also disturbed by reports from various quarters to the effect that before Prince Bulow's departure for Nordeney last week the Imperial Chancellor repeatedly held long consultations with Herr Holstein who was for so many years the most influential member of the Staff of the Foreign Office. It was represented that, as a result of the conversations the German Government in any question which may arise with regard to Morocco will no longer negociate with France in a moderate and amiable spirit.

On July 7 M. Juares the Extreme Socialist leader again, for the 20th time, endeavoured though vainly to work up feeling against the Government in the Chamber of Deputies on the Moroccan question. M. Jaures however found so little sympathy among his colleagues that he did not venture to transform his question into an interpellation and challenge the opinion of the House upon it. In fact everybody, even including a section of the Extreme Left, has become tired of the system pursued by M. Juares, much like that adopted by Socialists in other lands, of finding every other country right but their own. Mr. Juares is always anxious to forestall every possible foreign criticism of the acts of the French agents in Morocco, and in fact he is not unfrequently quoted by German Chauvinists in support of their accusations against France. Replying to Mr. Juares, M. Pichon the Foreign Minister declared that the whole matter had been grossly exaggerated. There had been no fighting of any kind. General d'Amade had explained that he had been led to make a reconnaissance as far as Asemmur in order to guarantee the security of the Shawia. Moreover his own communications were being intercepted by the Berbers, as a courier sent by the General to the French Consul at Magazan had been arrested on passing through Asemmur by Kaid Hassi, the Berber Chief of the town, whom General d'Amade called upon to re-open communications. Hassi however fled in order to try and incite the tribes to revolt. The French General only took a small escort to Asemmur and made but a very short stay in the place where, according to another French account, he was well received by the Arab population. The French Government had telegraphed to General d'Amade in connection with the above incident recalling its previous instructions and requesting him not to exceed the limits laid down therein for his action. General d'Amade has telegraghed that there were no longer any French soldiers on the left bank of the Um-er-Rebia and that all was quiet at Asemmur. The Second Brigade is bivouacked at Sidi Ali on the right bank of the Um-er-Rebia opposite Asemmur. The "Temps" is informed that in making a reconnaissance beyond the limits of the Shawia country, General d'Amade acted on the invitation of the notables of Chiadma and the Chtouka in order to check an agitation fomented by Moslem fanatics and encouraged by the Kaid of Asemmur.

Mulai Hafid's two envoys who have been in Berlin for the last two months have now gone to Vienna. Before leaving they forwarded to the Kaiser and the Imperial Chancellor a letter the terms of which they were also instructed to communicate to the German people, in which the Pretender describes the success which has attended his campaign and the universal enthusiasm with which, according to his own account, he has been received throughout Morocco. Mulai Hafid further declares that order has now been restored in the administration, that the price of food has once more reached a normal level, and that the whole of Morocco realizes that his action is calculated "by the help of God to promote the welfare of the country." The Pretender concludes his letter as follows :—"In view of these our successes, we hope that Germany will support us in restoring normal conditions in Morocco, and that good relations may be established between our two nations." During their stay in Berlin the envoys have placed orders with various firms for weapons, tents and other military accessories

DISUNION IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

The persistent reports of grave disunion among the heads of the British Navy which have been current in the British press for some time past, together with the remarkably outspoken article on the subject which appeared in the "Times" of July 8, have been much commented upon in French political, naval, and journalistic circles where the existence of such a state of things, if confirmed, would be universally deplored. The "Temps" trusts that the crisis will be settled as soon as possible and observes that while indiscipline in the rank and file is a grave danger, indiscipline among the officers is a still more serious matter.

THE UNREST IN INDO-CHINA.

Attention has already been drawn in these columns to the unsatisfactory character of the intelligence received for some time past from French Indo-China where a widespread unrest and effervescence would appear to prevail not dissimilar in certain aspects to the agitation permeating parts of India. On June 29, an attempt was made to poison 200 European troops at Hanoi in Tongking, and for participation in this crime two Annamite non-commissioned officers and an artilleryman were yesterday condemned to death by the Criminal Special Commission which was charged to enquire into the case. The present discontent among the natives is attributed in French official quarters to the effect produced throughout the Far East by the result of the Russo-Japanese War. They contend, however, that this has not led to any revolutionary organization of a general kind and that what has occurred up to the present has been merely local and sporadic manifestations of a widespread state of feeling. In Annam the discontent was also local and did not extend to the entire populace or to the whole of the educated natives, while in Tongking the French authorities have to deal with the Chinese reformers who are fighting the Chinese regular troops on the Chinese side of the border. It is confidently expected here, says the Paris correspondent of the "Times", from whose summary of the French official view of the situation the above extracts have been taken, that the reforms now under consideration at the Ministry of the Colonies, which will be carried into effect by the newly-appointed Governor-General, M. Klobukowski, when he takes possession of his post, will also have a salutary effect upon this difficulty. The increase of white troops demanded by some newspapers is, apparently, not regarded in official circles as urgent, those on the spot being considered, for the present, sufficient for immediate requirements. An official commission of five or six Colonial Inspectors returned to Paris last week from Indo-China whither they had been sent by the Colonial Minister to study various questions affecting the natives, such as taxation, the reorganization of the administrative machinery, comprising the admission of natives to some subordinate posts, the military occupation, &c. A number of administrative reforms based on the information obtained by the Commissioners and on their suggestions are now being considered by the Colonial Minister in concert with the new Governor-General of Indo-China, M. Klobukowski.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN PARIS.

The General Confederation of Labour whose activity has been attended with such sinister effects in the past is now carrying on an agitation in favour of temporary general strikes for political objects, but notwithstanding the violent, incendiary language used by their agents they have not yet succeeded in inducing the trades unions to give a lesson to the Government by proclaiming a great strike. Even M. Viviani the Socialist Minister of Labour in the present Cabinet has recently made a speech at Nantes in which he described strikes as a dangerous weapon only to be used at the last extremity, and reminded working men that they had duties as well as rights.

A general strike is now threatened by the employes of the contractors engaged in work for the Paris Municipality. The contractors are resolved that if the men proceed to this extremity they, on their side, will declare a lockout. The contractors agree to pay the increase of 70 centimes per hour demanded by trades union hands, but demand a contract assuring to the employers a minimum of production, freedom from interference in the management of the workshops, and that no fresh increase of wages would be asked for within the next two years. These terms the men do not at present accept.

The electricians who cut off the electric light in Paris without notice in March 1907, are said to have promised the help of their trade union to the strikers in case of need.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES' VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Despite the futility of the recent demonstration made by the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies against the forthcoming visit of President Fallieres to the Tsar at Reval, the members of the 'Red' party in the Senate felt bound to follow the example of their colleagues in the Lower House. Senator Flaissieres the Socialist ex-Mayor of Marseilles accordingly moved that the Senate should only vote the expenses for the Presidential visit to the Scandinavian Peninsula, omitting the credit demanded for the visit to the Tsar. In justification of this action M Flaissieres insisted that the French Democracy's conception of government and of the rights of the citizen, and of liberty, differed entirely from that prevailing in Russia where Russian liberals were grievously oppressed by autocratic power. The President of the Senate interrupted the speaker, reminding him that it was contrary to the constant tradition of the Republican party to intervene in the internal affairs of another nation and that the question before the House was the voting of a credit, the object of which was to strengthen the bonds uniting France with Russia. But as the speaker continued in the same strain the President again interrupted him, exclaiming : "We are not an Academy we are a Legislative Assembly. Be so good as to keep to the point."

M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, made much the same reply as he did to the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies on this question—which I noticed at the time in these columns. He declared that the international action of France was based upon her alliance with Russia which has never ceased to respond to the interests of both nations and is consonant now, as in the past, with their aspirations and their desire for peace. The Senate endorsing the Ministrial view, voted the credits for the Presidential visit to the Tsar by a very large majority. The Municipal Council of Paris has also rejected two successive Socialists motions directed against the Russian Government and the approaching Presidential visit.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies has agreed by a majority of two votes to a Ministerial proposal for postponing consideration of the question of Capital punishment. My readers will remember that the Government, yielding to the pressure of public opinion, withdrew its bill for the abolition of the death penalty. Subsequently it substituted for this measure one providing for the infliction of severer penalties upon reprieved criminals. The ministry is desperately anxious to avoid a parliamentary discussion of the Presidential right of pardon, which has been so greatly abused in the past although the law of capital punishment still remained on the Statute book. All its influence has accordingly been used in the Chamber to get the whole question shelved for the present, seeing that the Ministry would probably be worsted in a debate on the subject. It is certain, however, that this question will not long lie dormant and that unless "Messieurs les Assassins"—Apaches and others, stay their hands, the public demand for replacing the guillotine 'en activite' will be revived in a stronger form than ever.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Count Zeppelin's very successful flight on July 1 in his new airship is regarded in Germany as initiating a new era of national achievement. The Kaiser, acting with the generous spontaneity characteristic of him, promptly despatched a telegram to the Count saying :—"Delighted at your splendid success. Shall continue to stand up for you. Best greetings—William"

The inference to be drawn from the wording of the Emperor's congratulatory message is evidently that Count Zeppelin's ideas must have met with strong opposition in military quarters, but that the Emperor had resolutly befriended him. It is alleged, in fact, that not only has the Prussian War Minister had a personal disagreement with Count Zeppelin but the inventor's rivals of the Military Balloon Corps have endeavoured to prejudice the authorities and even the Emperor himself against the rigid airship theory and its exponents. However this may be, there is no doubt that the successful cruise which the King and Queen of Wurtemburg undertook in the Count's balloon on July 3, has greatly impressed the popular imagination. Congratulations from all parts of the country are now being showered upon Count Zeppelin, who in his reply to the Emperor's telegram thanked his Majesty for his expression of confidence which will "help to bring to light the advantage which Germany will derive from what I have been permitted to accomplish."

In order to satisfy the requirements of the German Government which will then purchase Count Zeppelin's airship for £100,000, 'Zeppelin No. 4', as it is called, must manœuvre continuously for twenty-four hours. It is claimed, however, for the new airship that it can remain above ground if need be for 42 hours. The highest speed attained in the flight of July 1 was 34 miles an hour. What an immense revolution in methods of warfare both by land and sea is foreshadowed by the perfecting, which will surely come, of such inventions as Count Zeppelin's ! It is already clear enough that the airship is an invention of infinitely greater importance than the submarine.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

FINE MARATHON RACE.

Unfortunate Disqualification.

MARVELLOUS EFFORT BY AN ITALIAN.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S INTEREST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Marathon Race was won by the Italian competitor Dorando, Hayes, the American, being second, and Hefferon, the South African, third.

It was a superb race, Dorando caught up the leaders in the last mile and reached the Stadium first, so exhausted that he fell three times between the entrance of the Stadium and the goal. He was tremendously cheered.

The Queen and several Royalties were present.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Marathon Race has been awarded to the American Hayes on the ground that Dorando, who arrived first, was assisted into the Stadium. Hefferon, the South African, is thus second and Forshaw, another American, third.

Queen Alexandra will give a special cup to Dorando.

LATER,

Her Majesty the Queen, in the presence of a large assembly, at the Stadium to-day, presented gold medals to the winners.

Her Majesty gave a special cup to Dorando, who received a tremendous ovation.

The first British competitor in the Marathon race came in twelfth. The other British competitors outran themselves in the first half of the race.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Halswell, the British competitor, re-ran the 400 metre race alone yesterday. The Americans withdrew. The whole affair has caused much ill-feeling on both sides.

THE QUEBEC CELEBRATIONS.

Interesting Presentation.

THE EMPIRE'S GIFT.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Telegrams from Quebec state that the Prince of Wales yesterday reviewed thirteen thousand troops on the plains of Abraham.

The troops were headed by Lord Roberts and included French, American and British naval detachments.

After the review the Prince of Wales handed to Earl Grey, the Governor-General, the title-deeds of the battlefields, which have been purchased by contributions from the whole Empire.

NEW MILITARY AIRSHIP.

Successful Trip.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The new Military Airship "Nulli Secundus" performed a seven miles circuit at Famborough yesterday.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Reduction of Wages aimed at.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Manchester Federation of Cotton Spinners has decided to take steps to secure a five per cent. reduction in wages.

CHINESE DINNER IN LONDON.

Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Chinese Minister gave a dinner last night in honour of the Emperor's birthday.

Mr. Gladstone, Lord Fitzmaurice, Sir Robert Hart, the Lord Mayor and numerous members of the Diplomatic Corps were present.

LATER.

King Edward has sent the Master of Ceremonies to the Chinese Legation, to offer his congratulations on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Liverpool Cup.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The race for the Liverpool Cup resulted as follows :—

Dean Swift	1
Procope	2
Wuffy	3

Eleven horses ran. The race was won by a length and three lengths separated the second and third horses.

The betting at the start was 4 to 1 Dean Swift, 25 to 1 Procope and 5 to 2 Wuffy.

The Stewards' Cup.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The following is the latest betting on the Goodwood Stewards' Cup :—

7 to 1 Poor Boy.
7 to 1 Sunguage.
10 to 1 Honolulu.
10 to 1 Woolley.
10 to 1 Temeraire.
20 to 1 Billidere.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Middlesex has beaten Lancashire by 150 runs.

Kent has beaten Surrey by 206 runs.

Gloucestershire has beaten Notts by 60 runs.

Essex has beaten Derbyshire by six wickets.

Sussex has beaten Worcestershire by ten wickets.

The match between Yorkshire and Leicestershire was abandoned.

THE NEW TURKISH IRADE.

Rejoicings at Solonika.

SOLDIERS AND INSURGENTS FRIENDLY.

FRESH OUTBREAKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 24.

There have been great rejoicings at Salonika and other centres where the Constitution has been proclaimed.

Prior to the issue of the Irade, the insurgents occupied Monastir and kidnapped Osman Fezi into the mountains. The garrison fraternized with the insurgents.

Fresh outbreaks are reported in all directions. The Young Turks are winning the confidence and support of the Christians.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that an Imperial Irade has been issued which ordains the assembling of a Chamber of Deputies.

Orders have been issued to hold elections.

A telegram received in Belgrade from Uskub states that the entire garrison has mutinied.

Albanians from the surrounding country are marching on Uskub presumably to join the revolt.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that enthusiasm was general on Friday. Numerous flags were displayed and processions, headed by bands, went to the Government offices to present addresses to Ministers to thank the Sultan for granting the Constitution. The city was illuminated in the evening.

A feature of the rejoicings was the frequent cheering for the army.

An amnesty for political offenders has been announced.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

LONDON, JULY 25.

At the Bisley meeting, Scotland has won the National Challenge Trophy.

LATER.

Private Grey, of the 5th Battalion, Scottish Rifles, has won the King's prize at Bisley with a score of 325.

NEW PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Earl Grey has been appointed a member of the Privy Council.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SIAM.

The Proposed New Convention.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that no new Agreement with Siam had yet been concluded and he could not indicate the progress till His Majesty's Minister, now on his way home, returned and the points requiring investigation had been discussed with him.

PROGRESS IN PARLIAMENT.

Financial Policy Criticised.

WAR CHEST SCOFFED AT.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The House of Commons read the Irish University Bill a third time to-day by 207 against 19 and also the Finance Bill. In the debate on the latter, Mr. Austen Chamberlain condemned the Government's financial policy and warned his hearers of the necessity of providing for a possible European conflict.

Mr. Lloyd George scoffed at the perpetual talk of the menace of war, and said it would be far better for all of us not to spend four hundred millions we were now spending on armaments. He believed our resources were ample to defend ourselves.

THE FALL IN CONSOLS.

Effect of Indian Selling.

A LESSON FROM JAPAN.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The "Times," referring to the fall in Consols, through the selling by the India Council, says that it has become clear that Consols are not good security for the investment of the Indian Currency Reserve.

The Japanese, who insist on Treasury Bills and other short-dated securities for the investment of funds, which may be suddenly required, have proved wiser in their generation.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES' TOUR.

Arrival at Stockholm.

LONDON, JULY 25.

President Fallieres has arrived at Stockholm. He laid a wreath on the tomb of the late King Oscar.

A banquet was given in honour of the President at the Palace last night,

THE LICENSING BILL.

Demonstration in Hyde Park.

100,000 PERSONS PRESENT.

LONDON, JULY 26.

A demonstration in support of the Licensing Bill took place in Hyde Park yesterday, and was attended by a hundred thousand people.

Mr. Winston Churchill was the chief speaker.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 26.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Persia," with the English Mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay at 12 noon to-day.

THE WALL CASE.

The Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 25.

The most interesting portion of last Friday's proceedings in the Wall case was Mrs. Wall's statement.

Before the statement was made, the Judge asked a few questions. Mrs. Wall subsequently proceeded with her general statement, and began :—

MRS. WALL'S STATEMENT.

The first time I met that man was on the morning of the 15th February last.

Mr. Justice Richards : That man, you mean Mr. Beatty."

Mrs. Wall : Yes.

Continuing her statement, Mrs. Wall said : He sent in his card to me, and I told him my husband was not in. He sent word, he would like to see me, and I went out and told him my husband had gone to Kiri. While we were waiting for breakfast, he asked if he could get me anything, and said if he got the order for tents and tools he would oblige me by getting these things at cost price, which he would be able to do, being a tradesman. I naturally thought I had fallen in for a very good thing, seeing I was just setting up house, and I asked him if he could look out a lady's buggy for me. He also said he could get these leather goods very cheap—dressing cases, for instance, that cost Rs. 300, at Rs. 60. I said I would have one. I also asked him to look after a motor bicycle for my husband, which I wanted to give him, as it was near his birthday. That was the order he took away, on his first visit. The following week, [compares copy], he came again, bringing a dressing case, which he told my servant to put in my room. He told me he had purchased a buggy for Rs. 700, and I said I was not prepared to pay all that ; if I had to pay such a big price, I would go to Lucknow, and choose one for myself. On the next day, I went to Lucknow with him. Now, my Lord, comes this man's villainy. The train was late, and we were together on the station, for two hours. He said to me "The getting of these contracts has been the making of me. I had been taken on temporarily by Bell and Co. at Rs. 150 ; the getting of this contract means my salary being raised to Rs. 250, and the possibility of getting made a partner." He said, "Will you oblige me in another way, and try and find out if other orders are required and let me know ?" I asked, how I could find out, and he told me, to enquire from the Babus. That, my Lord, explains how I said I was looking after his agency. Then he said, "I will ask Mrs. Bell to make you a present of a diamond ring, we always give our customers a diamond ring." He enumerated all the people to whom, he said, he had given them.

Justice Richards : He was a fascinating fellow—Mr. Beatty.

Mrs. Wall (sardonically) : Very.

Continuing she said. I saw the buggy he had chosen, and I said I did not want it. He told me it cost Rs. 700, but Eduljee said its cost was only Rs. 500. Now it turned out, he was trying to do me out of Rs. 200. I returned home, Mr. Beatty having said to me, "You can pay the firm in instalments," and I said I would. The next time this man came to Sitapur, was on the 4th March, at night. The next morning, whilst my husband was at work, Mr. Beatty and I were alone in the drawing-room, when he remarked, "You need some pictures for your walls," and also "Have not you got a piano?" I said, "No, I have not the wherewithal to buy one, but there is a good one going for Rs. 650 in the station." He offered again to play the Good Samaritan, and to pay for the piano, and I was to return the money at my convenience. Now I have done with him, for the present. On the 6th March (and not on the date Mr. Bell said I went into Lucknow to stay two days with Mrs. Bell), in the train, Mrs. Bell (and not Mr. Bell) gave me a ring. I returned to Sitapur, parting the best of friends with Mr. and Mrs Bell. There was no unpleasantness between us. The purse incident, referred to by Bell, did occur ; but I did not then know the insinuations put upon it. Up to this there had been no talk of commission. I ordered from Beatty, I should say, a dogcart, which Beatty said he could get for Rs. 90, and for which he billed me at Rs. 200. On the 11th March, Beatty said to me, "Why is Mr. Wall such a fool?" I asked : "In what way?" He said, "Well, he does not take commission." I told him not to broach the subject to my husband, or he would be kicked out. Then, he said "Look here," Mrs. Wall, there is no occasion for you to be a fool, and as you have helped me, so I will help you". He said "You write for your commission, and I will see you get it." I asked him how I was to write for it and he drafted the copy of a letter out for me, which, unfortunately, not knowing what a blackguard he was, I did not keep, asking for my commission ; but I said "How will I explain to my husband about the articles?" He said, "Oh, that is very easily done; present your bill, Mr. Wall will give you a cheque ; I will receipt the bill, and will give you back the cheque." I asked him why I had to write to him, and not to Bell and Co., for the commission. "Oh," he said, "Bell might show your letters, but I can assure you, that beyond God, myself and you, nobody will ever know about your letters to me." Now, my Lord, see the acuteness of this letter ; ostensibly to get the commission, and not to show to any one. Mr. Beatty then said, "Can't your husband give me a private order?" I told him to ask for the contract and he would get it. He did so and got the contract The next time I saw him, was at Mrs. Bell's house at Cawnpore, and he said "I want you to get some more commission ; write saying you have no money to take you back." That was how I got the money. Then on the 19th, Bell had sent, by his servant, a dressing case and Rs. 2,000 in currency notes. His notes were enclosed in a letter to me, I was horrified when I saw "P. H. Bell," written at the back of the notes, because I told my husband that I had written to a friend of mine to send some money and I was expecting it. I cut the notes in half, put them in two separate envelopes, shut the envelopes, and told my husband, "There are the half notes on the table ; will you send them to the Bank?" I had no time to do this myself, as I was leaving at 5 o'clock in the morning. I went to see Mrs. Bell, at Cawnpore, and she gave me the "Cosey corner" as a present. We both exchanged presents. It was then that I heard from Beatty about the purse and sovereign incident, as Mr. Bell put it in his evidence to-day. He told me this to make bad blood. I emphatically refused to stay, and I said I would leave next morning. Mrs. Bell gave me the cheque for Rs. 1,000, but Mr. Bell wrote it. I did not see Beatty again, until 1st April. My husband had been grumbling about Mr. Beatty's tools. I thought it would be a kindness to let Mr. Beatty know about it, and I did so, when he met me, at Lucknow He wrote to Mr. Wall about it. Afterwards Beatty went with me to a jeweller's and got a gold cigarette case; it had, "From C. B. to J. H. W." written on it. I never gave the gold cigarette case to my husband. I next saw Mr. Beatty on the 11th April when he brought a purse and a bag and a cheque for Rs. 3,000. On the 1st April he told me there was Rs. 8,000 commission, due to me. He said "There is no harm in your taking commission ; you are not a Government servant; whom are you swindling?" I never asked him to pay bills for me, but I questioned the commission account, by saying, "How is it I am only getting Rs. 3,000, and you said I was to have Rs. 8,000?" Mr. Beatty kept writing, asking for payment of his bills, and "I asked my husband why he did not pay; he said "Because I never ordered the things."

Proceeding, she confirmed what her husband had said 'About the letters received early in May, containing what he described as a vile threat. I begged of him, for my sake, to pay the bills, as I had written the letters, and the money, I said, I had borrowed from my friend Mr. Morris, and which I had placed to his credit, was, really, from Mr. Bell, through Mr. Beatty, and that he had very incriminating letters of mine I said, "You know the man is not a gentleman; he is quite ad enough to use my letters, and, for God's sake, pay the bills, to avoid exposure. My husband pushed me aside, and said," If you have chosen to make a fool of yourself, you will have to stand by it."

Her husband, she proceeded, insisted upon her leaving the station, and she went to Bombay, and knew nothing further of the matter.

The Court then rose for the day, Mr. Justice Richards asking the jury to attend half an hour earlier, on Saturday morning, in order that they might finish the case on that day.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

The charge of illegal gratification which occupied Mr. Justice Richards and a jury for the greater part of last week, came to a conclusion on Saturday, when both accused were found guilty by a majority of the jury.

Mr. Justice Richards sentenced Wall, Executive Engineer, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and his wife to 12 months' simple imprisonment. One of the notable features of the trial that certainly has been full of life throughout was the extremely able concluding speech by the counsel for defence, Mr. Ross Alston, which seemed to produce a marked effect on the jury, and, desperate as the case was, might have reversed the verdict if the Judge's summing up had not intervened.

THE SUMMING UP.

The following is the Judge's summing up:—He said that everyone who had listened to the evidence and to Mr. Ross Alston would agree that the defence had been in very able hands and everything that could possibly be said on behalf of his clients had been said and urged. In his summing up it would be impossible for him to prevent himself showing what he felt and thought about the evidence, but on questions of fact they were the judges. He would like them to bear in mind that they were not trying Beatty nor were they trying Bell, nor were they trying, which was worse, Bell or Beatty. Perhaps if they had to consider that point there might be some argument. Bell appeared to have a conscience, but he did not listen to it. Beatty appeared to have no conscience, and if he ever had one, he had lost it. They would not add to their burden by placing on them a responsibility for Beatty's financial fraud. They might possibly think he was a man whose evidence they ought to look upon cautiously. He was far from going so far as to say they should disbelieve everything Beatty said because he was of opinion a very large portion of his evidence had been corroborated ; but at the same time he thought he was a witness they ought to consider with certain amount of caution. The evidence, proceeded his Lordship, seemed to be of the simplest kind. If Wall knew nothing about these things being given as commission, he would be acquitted and if he were acquitted Mrs. Wall would be acquitted. Early in the present year Wall came on a temporary appointment as Executive Engineer. His salary appeared to have been Rs. 600 per month. He had command of a large sum of Government money. Unless he were a fool—and he did not appear to have been—he must have known it would be very likely a large number of persons would be trying to ingratiate themselves—he would be delicate, as some of the witnesses have been—(laughter)—in order to get these contracts. Shortly after he began to give out his contracts a perfect monsoon arrived of motor-cycle, buggies, a diamond ring, saddles, dressing cases, durries, and 36 suits of servants' clothes. Now, with Rs. 600 a month on a temporary appointment, how did Wall think these things could come in. It was said it was not an unusual thing to run into debt. That was quite true, but there was some limit to that, unless Government were appointing a lunatic as Executive Engineer. It was an extraordinary matter if he did not know all these things were coming in, and that they were coming from the very man who was negotiating the contracts. Was it not fair think to say that Wall would have said to his wife "You are aware you are getting these things from Beatty, the very man who is negotiating these huge contracts. How are they to be paid for? I have got Rs. 600 a month." Then she started an account in the Bank, which commenced in March with a debit of Rs. 123. Between 23rd March and 11th April Rs. 5,500 found their way to the credit of an Executive Engineer on Rs. 600 a month. Was this another monsoon? Where did it come from? He said his wife had borrowed it. Why had his wife borrowed money? It might be said to pay for all these things. Not one of them was paid for. Wall drew against that account, but never paid a pice for one of those things, which were simply teeming into the house. Now what was the uncontradicted evidence on these three items? It was proved that a Rs. 1,000 cheque was paid to his credit on 22nd March under his own hand. On 24th March Government currency notes, which were the identical notes which his wife had got from Bell through Beatty, were paid in to his credit. What was the explanation of Wall and his wife. This lady, who said she told Beatty he would be kicked out of the house if he said a word about commission to her husband, handed over to him these very currency notes with the name of Bell on them, and said she put them in separate envelopes and sealed them up. They might believe as much of that as they thought was possible. There were two covering notes which went with these from Wall. Did they believe Mrs Wall so as to prevent her husband seeing bills dictated. Beside these two documents, there was the cheque for Rs. 3,000 and his bank book showed he knew of the lodgment of it.

Supposing this was the case, could they imagine such a thing in the case of an Executive Engineer on Rs. 600 per month Surely he would have said to his wife, "Where are you borrowing these from? Has friend Morris suddenly come in for a gold mine that he is showering all this upon us? What do you want it all for? Let us pay for all these things with it and get rid of all this." Not a word of that. In regard to some of the arguments of Mr. Ross Alston on this matter, his Lordship said he dared say this money was always coming to his wife. There was some delicacy about the matter, and it was possible all along Wall had some vague idea if this were done through his wife it was no crime, and he thought it probable he might never have known his wife was writing these letters. He thought the letters did show that very clearly ; if he did not know all about the cheque for Rs. 3,000 it did not matter. If he knew this bribe were coming in, and he allowed it to be lodged to his credit and used it, according to law Wall was guilty. The case was an important one from the point of view of the public and it was of the greatest importance that there should be purity in the administration of these departments. Mr. Ross Alston said accused would have been delighted to have paid these bills to save both himself and his wife had he been guilty, and his refusal to pay was consistent with his innocence. His Lordship thought there had been no actual explanation given on that point, but there were many possible explanations and he enunciated several. He subsequently said there was no doubt in their minds, it was their duty to give Wall the benefit of it.

THE JUDGMENT.

The jury shortly afterwards retired for half an hour and upon their return they Foreman announced that a majority of six to three were in favour of a verdict of guilty on all three counts of the charge.

Mr. Justice Richards stated that he agreed with the majority and therefore was entitled to deliver judgment in accordance with the opinion of the majority.

He asked accused where he had been before going to Sitapur.

Wall said he began his Government service in 1893, and he had served in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies on railways, roads and buildings, and in Native States in the Foreign Department. Immediately before going to Sitapur he was an Engineer in the Native State of Alwar.

His Lordship said the heaviest sentence he could impose was three years on each charge or nine years altogether. The case has been a very serious one the and sentence, which was the lowest he could inflict, would be 1 1/2 years' rigorous imprisonment on each count, to run concurrently. He did not want to add to the pain of Mrs. Wall. She was quite prepared to take the blame on her own shoulders, and possibly she was to a certain extent responsible for the starting of the matter and knew quite well what punishment in this country must mean to a lady. Her sentence would be one year's imprisonment,

In reply to Mr. Ross Alston, his Lordship said he would make the lady's imprisonment simple and Wall's rigorous. In each case the imprisonment would date from that day (Saturday).

Mr. O'Connor said he would consent to the charge under section 409 against Wall being withdrawn, and his Lordship formally acquitted accused on that charge.

CEYLON'S IMPORT DUTY ON TEA.

Proposed Abolition Negatived.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

A letter has been addressed by the Government of India to the Indian Tea Association, communicating the result of the reference made to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in connection with the question of the import duty of four annas per pound levied on Indian tea in Ceylon.

It shows, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been in communication with the Governor of Ceylon on the subject, and that the latter, after consulting the principal commercial bodies in Ceylon, has expressed the opinion that it is not advisable to re-open the question, at any rate for the present.

The reasons which are quoted by the Government of India as having influenced the Ceylon Government in arriving at this decision are as follows :—

(a). That the allegation that local opinion has changed with regard to the proposal that Indian teas should be imported into Ceylon free of duty, for blending purposes, is not accurate. The mercantile community, generally, might be a gainer by the change ; but their gain would be largely at the expense of the Ceylon producer of tea ; the former therefore have no very strong objection to the change, while the latter are strongly opposed to it.

(b). That the change is one which would be highly disadvantageous to the best interests of Ceylon. Ceylon tea has won a high reputation through its excellence, and also by reason of the energy and enterprise of the planting community, which have combined to make its qualities widely known. Already some tea of Indian origin is exported, in circumstances which lead purchasers to suppose it to be the produce of Ceylon, and the removal of the export duty would lead to this taking place on a more extended scale. Such sales, moreover, can only be made in direct competition with Ceylon teas, and it is therefore thought inadvisable to take action calculated to stimulate that competition.

(c). The removal of the import duty on Indian teas for blending purposes would render it difficult to withhold a similar concession in favour of China, on tea imported via Hongkong. It is true that Hongkong does not produce tea; but it is one of the most important distributing centres of tea produced in China ; it is a free port and also a British Colony, which might well claim a share in any privilege granted by Ceylon to British India.

In the circumstances, the letter concludes, His Majesty's Government do not propose to take further action in the matter.

AN OPIUM SMUGGLER.

Smart Capture.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LUCKNOW, JULY 25.

A clever capture of a smuggler, a middle aged Mahomedan, with four balls of opium in his possession, was made on the East Indian Railway platform at Cawnpore, the other day.

The smuggler had a package, done up in the usual trade packing paper, so as to look like two pairs of shoes ; but the Excise Department was a point sharper, and, with the aid of a Sikh Inspector, arrested him.

It is rumoured that the man represents firms, having head offices in Lucknow and Calcutta, of wealthy Marwaris trading as cloth merchants in contraband, said to be obtained from the Rajputana States and Sutna, in Rewa.

BILLS to consolidate the Parts Act and to regulate the Registration of Documents will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

ENGLISH EDUCATION QUESTION.

Adoption of New South Wales Method Suggested.

LONDON, JULY 11.

At the sitting of the Congregational Congress at Edinburgh yesterday the Rev. Mr. Binns (of Sydney) described the New South Wales method of denominational religious instruction, and suggested its adoption as a possible solution of the English difficulty.

The Franco-British Exhibition.

A VICTORIAN BANQUET.

The Victorian Commissioners at the Franco-British Exhibition entertained their English friends at a banquet in the Trocadero Restaurant in return for the hospitality extended to them in London and for the help they had received in their mission. Mr. J. M. Davies (Attorney-General of Victoria) presided. The Earl of Jersy, Archbishop Clarke (of Melbourne), and many leading merchants, bankers, and Anglo-Australians were present.

Commonwealth Naval Scheme.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

Replying to Mr. William Redmond (Nationalist) in the House of Commons Mr. Reginald McKenna (First Lord of the Admiralty) said the Commonwealth naval defence scheme required much amplification before it could be fully considered from the standpoint of its possible adoption as an alternative of the present naval agreement between Great Britain and Australia.

Preferential Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA'S ATTITUDE.

During a recent meeting of the South African Customs Union Convention at Capetown, Mr. J. X. Merriman (Premier of Cape Colony) and Mr. A. Fischer (Premier of the Orange River Colony) supported a proposal to abandon the tariff preference extended to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Louis Botha, Premier of the Transvaal declared that such an action would be calamitous when the United Kingdom was obviously working around in favour of Tariff reform and Imperial preference.

Mr. Fischer thereupon sided with Mr. Botha, and the proposal to abandon the preference was defeated.

The Functions of Wages Boards.

MR. AVES'S REPORT CRITICISED.

Sir Hartley Williams, formerly a Judge of the Victorian Supreme Court, in a letter to the "Daily News," dissents from Mr. Ernest Aves's assertion that the main function of wages boards in the United Kingdom would be the dissemination of information. In other respects also Sir Hartley criticises the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Aves as a result of his recent inquiry into the social legislation in force in Australia.

Queensland Produce in England.

Mr. W. Kidston, Premier of Queesland, is making inquiries regarding the facilities for dealing with Queensland produce in England. He recently inspected the processes for handling and marketing meat. He was impressed with the fine storage accommodation, and was generally satisfied.

DACCA LANDHOLDERS.

Expression of Loyalty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

Replying to an address presented to him at the Garden party, last evening, at Dacca, Sir Charles Bayley expressed the great gratification he felt in receiving from a body of landholders, representing one of the most important interests of the Province, an assurance of their loyalty to the Throne. More especially was this so at a time when dastardly outrages had occurred, which, if not repudiated, might give support to the rumours of general disloyalty amongst the people of India, so assiduously circulated by certain evilly disposed people.

His Honor promised that their expression of loyalty would be duly brought to the notice of the Viceroy.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Conference of Organisers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The Conference of the Honorary Organisers of Co-operative Credit Societies, and other persons interested in the movement, will be held, to-day, at Writers Building, under the presidency of Mr. W. R. Gourlay, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture.

SERGEANT WALTERS, whose left hand was cut off by a rioter last October in Calcutta, has been presented with an artificial limb by Government, besides a bonus of Rs. 1,000. Unfortunately the limb sent is for the right hand and not the left which was lost, so it has been returned to the English manufacturers to correct the mistake.

INDIGO manufacture is going on in a desultory sort of way, the Behar correspondent of the "Indian Planters Gazette" writes. "Very few factories can be said to be in full swing, some are still waiting for sufficient water to start on. In many places nothing beyond a few showers have fallen since the rains were supposed to have set in, and the native crops are drying up while tanks have not an inch of water in them.

BOMBAY DISTURBANCES.

Magistrate Fires on Mob.

STRIKE CONTINUES.

SATURDAY and Sunday passed comparatively quietly in Bombay but for the disturbance at Dadar, near the Textile Mill, where an Honorary Magistrate and the Mill Manager had to fire on the mob, killing one and wounding two on the former day.

The trouble began at 6-30 at the Textile Mill, at Parbhadevi, where the mill-hands attempted to enter the premises and drag out the operatives bodily if they did not strike work and compel the Mill to close. Early in the morning, about 700 to 1,000 mill-hands went to the Textile Mill and asked the operatives to come out. Mr. R. E. Labrow, the Manager, told the crowd to go away. They commenced throwing stones and began damaging the windows and other property of the Mill. Mr. Ramsden, a friend of the Manager, came to his assistance, and they both fired in the air to frighten the crowd. But the crowd, seeing that nobody was injured by the firing, became more riotous and more damage was done. A telephonic message was sent to the Police, as the position became serious ; and Mr. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, came with one Honorary Magistrate. They opened fire upon the excited mob, who were vigorously throwing stones at the Mill as well as the Police. Two were injured, and one Balla Rakhma was killed. This dispersed the mob and quiet was restored.

INQUESTS.

Mr. Chalk held an inquest on the body of Bala Rakhma (20), the Hindu who was killed in the riot that took place near the Textile Mill on Saturday morning.

Mr. Richard Edward Labrow, Manager of the Textile Mill, deposed that the Mill started at six o'clock in the morning as usual. He saw the mill-hands of the Standard Mill outside the Textile Mill about twenty minutes past six o'clock. They were from 700 to 1,000 men. On seeing them approach, the witness gave instructions to telephone to the Police for assistance. Before the Police came, the crowd started to throw stones at the Mill windows. Several panes of glass were broken. The crowd then commenced to throw stones at the witness and other Europeans. Finding themselves pressed, the witness and another European, Mr. Ramsden, fired their revolvers as a warning in the air. Finding no one was hit, the crowd became bolder. The witness had to retire from the shower of stones, when the crowd burst open the iron gate through which only carts passed. The mill-hands used another gate. They were hard pressed, when the witness heard three shots in quick succession, coming from the direction of the crowd, when they returned from behind the gate to the Mill building. On hearing the shots, the witness went to the gates, which had been broken open ; and there he saw the Commissioner of Police and a civilian gentleman, who, he subsequently heard, was the Hon'ble Arthur Hill Trevor. The deceased was lying in the gateway. Mr. Hill Trevor said : "This fellow actually had a stone in his hand when I shot." On examining the body of the deceased, his fingers were as if grasping a stone. The stone lay at his feet. Mr. Gell telephoned for military assistance, and some Royal Scots arrived. Three shots were heard distinctly by the witness. That was when he ran out of the Mill building. The stones were thrown when they were behind the gate. Finding the crowd falling on them, they returned. After they returned the gate was burst open. The crowd rushed forward into the compound. Witness heard the shot when the crowd was in the act of entering. Mr. Gell personally told him that their firing had attracted them to the Mill. Mr. Ramsden and the witness started firing when stones were thrown at them. The witness did not see any one fall from their shot. When the gate was shut, the Mill was working. The witness did not know to which Mill the deceased belonged, except that he was not one of their hands. Witness thought the Magistrate shot deceased.

Further inquiry was then adjourned.

THE VICTIMS OF FRIDAY'S RIOTS.

Inquests were held at the Morgue on Saturday morning, touching the deaths of seven persons who died of gun-shot wounds on Friday. The names of the deceased are—(1) Jilloo Ballo ; (2) Sittaram Rowji ; (3) Dhoondu Sonu ; (4) Mahadeo Geno ; (5) Chandra Luxmon ; (6) Tukaram Annaji and Ram[illegible] unknown. (7) a Hindu lad, name unknown. The bodies of the last two deceased, Lieutenant Hugh Edward Reid, of the Royal Scots, said he was at present on duty at DeLisle Road with half a Company of his Regiment. On Friday, about one o'clock in the afternoon he was returning from Mahim with four of his men and two officers of the Bombay Police. When they got to the junction of Pipe and De Lisle Roads they saw a crowd of people numbering about four hundred, in two parties. One party was stoning the Mill and the other tried to keep them off. The police officers, Mr. O'Keefe and Mr. Naoroji, got down and tried to disperse the crowd. A part of the crowd dispersed, while the others continued throwing stones at the police officers and the military. Mr. O'Keefe called in the witness for assistance, whereupon he ordered his four men to fire. They fired four rounds—a round each. The crowd dispersed. The witness and his men picked up only one man, though they saw others fall and taken away by the crowd. The witness and his party then marched away. The man, whom witness saw killed, fell on the Pipe Road. The crowd was distinctly of rioters and had broken several windows.

Superintendent O'Keefe having also given evidence, the jury returned a verdict that the first five deceased died from bullet wounds received in the riot at Currey Road, and the last two died from a similar cause during the riot at Pipe Road.

DEATHS IN THE HOSPITAL.

At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner, held an inquest on the bodies of Siva Babu and Sadu Kanu, two of the mill-hands, who were injured during the riots at Currey Road on Friday afternoon, and who died on Saturday night in the hospital. Inspector Solway having deposed to the circumstances under which the mob was fired upon at Currey Road, the jury returned the verdict that the two deceased died from bullet wounds received during the riots at Currey Road.

STRIKE OF LABOURERS.

The men employed in the grain-godowns near the Docks were on strike on Saturday and yesterday ; and the coolies employed in the Prince's Dock joined them. The Frere Road presented almost the appearance of a holiday. Scarcely any bullock-carts were to be seen, and in Prince's Dock there were only five gangs working.

The cartmen seem to have got tired of idling, and many of them have begun to resume work : strings of empty carts are moving towards Wari Bunder in search of employment, as the cotton-godowns at Colaba and the grain-godowns at Carnac Bunder, which are their chief source of employment, are closed.

DEATH OF A PARSEE.

The excitement in the town has given rise to many rumours. It was stated that a European Manager in the Mills had been killed, but this fortu-

nately proved to be incorrect. No European has yet been injured, not even the police officers on duty have been very seriously hurt.

Another rumour, which caused some irritation amongst the community, was to the effect that a Parsee boy had been either killed by the rioters or hurt. As a matter of fact, a Parsee lad did meet his death under peculiar circumstances, but not, as was reported in a paper, by violence. The lad arrived at Currey Road after the disturbance had been quelled, and met the bullock-carts taking the dead bodies away. The unpleasant scene seemed to have terrified him, and he turned and ran away for a few yards and then dropped dead. The death was certified to have occurred from heart disease and an inquest was not considered necessary.

SHOPS AND MARKETS CLOSED.

Many of the shops in the town were closed. The Share Market, the Cloth Market, and the Grain Market did no business on Saturday and at present there are no indications that business will be resumed until to-morrow.

Kalbadevi, Sheik Memon Street, Bhuleshwar, and the Mooljee Jaitha Market, which are the busiest parts of the city, were practically deserted.

At Jackeria Musjid, only the Mahomedan shops are open, the others being closed. Labourers who usually find work at these places were either idling or loitering about the town.

Mr. McKenzie's Saw Mills at Byculla were working as usual on Saturday morning when the scouts from other mills turned out the men and threatened to wreck the Mill premises. Stones were thrown at the mills and the management deemed it advisable to close the Mills.

THE CASUALTIES.

The total number of persons killed in the riots by gun shots are ten, and the number of wounded as far as could be ascertained are 42. Of the latter, about ten are seriously hurt, six having been declared in danger at the hospital.

An idle rumour was spread about the city that Paranjpe, the Editor of the "Kal" newspaper, who was recently sentenced by Mr. Justice Davar to nineteen months' imprisonment, and who is incarcerated at Thana, had died in prison. There is no foundation for the rumour.

Yesterday the town was absolutely quiet, no disturbances taking place. The second wing of the Northamptons arrived from Poona to relieve the first. But the trouble now seems practically over.

PROTECTION FOR FACTORIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Is it any wonder if, during the past week, the Bombay mill-hands left their work on the summons of a howling mob, while the Mill Agents offered them no protection at all? Many were disposed to work quietly and to take no part in the disorders, which have already cost a good many lives, and yet the Agents let things slide, while they had on the mill premises means of affording more protection than the Police and Military together. All they had to do was to put up a notice at their gates that any attack on the property of the Company, or on its servants, would be met with tiles or stones from the roof, and hot water from the fire-hose. It is not likely that this means of defence would have to be used, for everybody knows the effect of hot water and of missiles thrown from a height. A connection from the boilers to the feed supply of the pumps would be made in a night at the cost of a few rupees, and the Mill would then be in a perfect state of defence. Should it be necessary to convince a turbulent crowd that the notices at the gates were genuine, it would suffice to raise the temperature of the water; for hot water, suddenly applied, always appears hotter than it really is. The possibilities behind such a jet are enough to give cause for hesitation to the most violent Congresswala. The notice would in addition help to distinguish those of the Mill Agents who are on the side of law and order from those who are not. Our authorities have been unable to anticipate the movements of the rioters so as to prevent them from damaging property, interrupting an important industry, terrorising the public, and causing heavy losses alike to Mill Companies and mill-employers. The so-called respectable and loyal leaders of Native society remain continuously inactive at a time when their influence might be invaluable, and repressive measures have so far lacked that vigour which prevents further outbreaks. A sound measure of protection for well disposed workers is therefore the best means for reducing the riotous assemblies and rendering them more easy to deal with. A group of three or four policemen fighting for their lives against a hundred to one, presents a sorry spectacle; for the most magnificent pluck is of no avail when the five shots of of their revolvers are expended. Unless timely assistance arrives, they must be stoned or beaten to death like mad dogs. This is not only bad for the policemen, but also bad for the prestige of authority. We are evidently short of police for the repression of riots like those of the past week. We seem also to be short of police for the discovery and apprehension of the secret agitators who still keep up the ferment among an ignorant, suspicious, and credulous population. It seems as if our guardians of the peace have also need of assistance from the power of steam in the form of a motor fire-engine with arrangements for a small jet of hot water, a mere sprinkling of which would clear a street more rapidly than any other means—and with less permanent damage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I believe it must be the sincere wish of all the educated and intelligent Indians that the end of the Tilak trial may bring to an end the campaign of sedition carried on so vigorously and recklessly against the benign British rule. However, I would like to draw the serious attention of the Government and the Anglo-Indian Press to a certain point raised by Mr. Tilak in his defence. Tilak tried to find a justification for his incriminating articles in the plea that he thought it his journalistic duty to give a crushing rejoinder to some of the Anglo-Indian newspapers which abused the leaders of the Indians, and denounced, in uncompromising language, the whole educated Indian community. We are agreed that this plea did not justify Tilak's scathing condemnation of the Government as preached in his articles, but educated Indians would betray a lack of self-respect if they did not protest against this behaviour of certain Anglo-Indian papers. It is highly annoying for us, who are loyal to the Government, to find that some Anglo-Indian journals should lower themselves to the depth of making cowardly onslaughts on our respected and sober leaders, and of publishing libellous statements against our educated men. I feel myself bound in duty to say openly that the policy of these few Anglo-Indian journals, which are not ashamed of advocating some of our highly revered leaders and the indiscriminate shooting of natives because a couple of contemptible fanatics hurled a bomb at the innocent ladies, will not fail in the long run to sow the seeds of bitterness and hostility in the educated Indian community. We turn to the Government, in whose justice and impartiality we have an implicit faith, to protect us against the abuse of these newspapers. If a warning to the chief culprit in this matter fails to produce its desired effect, then an exemplary punishment of one or two such journals will succeed in bringing the offenders to their senses. Last, but not least, Sir, I urge you to exert your influence on our behalf, and request you to continue to teach better manners and more moderate language to these offending journals when they speak of our leaders and our educated men.—Yours, etc.

R. D. L.

Bombay, July 25.

SWADESHISM IN BENGAL.

Sympathy with Tilak.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

Last evening a public meeting was held in College Square to express sympathy with Bal Gangadhur Tilak and to preach the gospel of Swadeshism.

Ramanda Chatterjee, the Editor of the "Modern Review," was voted to the chair. The president, in opening the meeting, expressed his regret at the transportation of Tilak. He was of opinion that great injustice had been done.

Dr. Abdul Guffur then addressed the gathering. He said he was not a sound lawyer and unable to declare positively whether an injustice had been done to Tilak. But if he were really the victim of foul play, he must be deeply sympathised with by the whole of the Indian community.

He next took up the Swadeshi question, and pointed out that the only remedy for the poverty of the country was Swadeshism.

At this stage, Bepin Chandra Pal, accompanied by Sundari Mohan Chakravarty, appeared amid deafening shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Tilak Maharaj-ki-jai."

Dr. Guffur was followed by a young man wearing a turban of a National Volunteer. He began his speech, by expressing his deep regret for Tilak, whom he called "Tilak of India," and said that, though their leaders were being prosecuted and harassed and sometimes transported, yet others would come forward to fill up the blank. The youth gradually worked himself into a frenzy, and was asked by the president to confine himself to the Swadeshi topic. He continued, however, to speak in an inflammatory fashion and the chairman then asked him finally to desist.

Bepin Chandra Pal, the next speaker, said that for several months he had been absent from public functions. He must mention two things, first the sentences of Bal Gangadhur Tilak and Chidambaram Pillay, and, secondly, the present duty of Calcutta residents. He reminded his audience of the imprisonment of Tilak about ten years ago, and of the large meeting which was held in Calcutta to express sympathy with the man. On the present occasion Calcutta must not forget its duty towards him; it should be no ordinary meeting, but there should be some special features in connection with it. Their deep regret should be marked, by the closing of shops and the commemoration of the event should yearly be noted, in such a fashion that there should be a great similitude between this and that of Rakhi Bandhan D. At the present crisis, agitation would be of no avail, as what they expected to gain by agitation they had already achieved; the end had been already settled, and they should now devise the means for its realization, and those means should be adapted to the present circumstances. A sense of duty and any self-sacrifice was only wanting. They should not act in a restless and excited manner, but act calmly. On no account should they give up the Boycott and Swadeshi. He preached self-help and self-control, and then, he contended, the glorious day for India would come.

After a few more speeches, the meeting dispersed.

Students of the second year class of the City College, Calcutta, resolved to attend College, to-day, barefooted, as a mark of sympathy with Tilak.

The police here have taken precautions in the event of any trouble.

CELEBRATION ON 7TH AUGUST.

The "Bengalee," in a leading article today, appeals to his countrymen all over Bengal to celebrate the 7th August in a befitting manner; not be betrayed into excess, but to keep within bounds of the law.

PLACARDS INCITING TO MURDER.

A Berhampore correspondent of the "Indian Mirror" says that placards have been pasted along the bazaar road inciting the wholesale murder of the whites and asserting that the people's regeneration lies in this.

SERIOUS RIOT.

Sequel to a Match.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

A serious riot took place on the Maidan, yesterday, at the conclusion of the match of the Dalhousie Reserves *versus* the Mohan Bagan.

The former team was mobbed by the crowd: stones were thrown and sticks and umbrellas were freely used. A Bengali was arrested, but the small number of police present were overpowered by the mob, and the prisoner was rescued from custody. Ultimately, three other arrests were made.

The game attracted a large crowd of Indians. One of the Indian team is alleged to have overstepped the limit of fair play, by deliberately falling before one Smith, an Engineer of the British India Steam Navigation Company, who played for Dalhousie.

Smith had a nasty fall, and, on the spur of the moment, he caught his opponent by the neck. This acted as a red rag to a bull, and by waving their umbrellas, shouting "Bande Mataram," and by hissing and hooting, they expressed their disapproval.

The decision of the Referee, which was against the Indian team, caused the crowd to break loose; and, like a great wave, the Bengalis encircled the mere handful of European spectators and the Dalhousie team. Hissing and hooting were again indulged in, when a young Bengalee, who seemed to be the leader of the movement, gave the order "Maro, sala." The crowd immediately obeyed the command, and umbrellas and sticks commenced to play an important part. Messrs. Ball, Cook, and Chapman were rather roughly handled, particularly the latter, whose head was cut open. A free fight ensued; and, though the European element was in the minority, some nasty exchanges were given.

Some Eurasians and Mahomedans threw in their lot with the Europeans; but, more or less, all the Dalhousie men were hurt, one way or another. Only four policemen and a sowar were on duty at the scene of the riot. The policemen pluckily pressed their way through the crowd, and managed to seize a man while in the act of striking Mr. A. E. Piggot, of the General Hospital.

The intervention of the police seemed to quell the storm for a time, but on an attempt to remove their prisoner to the police-station, the mob again broke loose, hissing, waving their umbrellas, and shouting "Bande Mataram."

Some of the more determined of the crowd attacked the policemen, with the intention of rescuing their comrade. Umbrellas were brought down violently upon the heads of the unhappy policemen who were in charge of the prisoner, until they were compelled to give up their charge.

The policemen took to their heels, and made a stand opposite Messrs. Mason Hill and Rogers' premises, when the mob followed up. Another hand-to-hand encounter ensued, police-whistles for help were sounded, and the beat constables of Chowringhee and Inspector Madden, of the Second Division, Port Police, arrived. Three arrests were made and the Inspector, assuming charge of the prisoners, successfully managed to remove them to the Fenwick Bazaar police-station. Mr. Piggott laid a formal charge of assault against one of the prisoners.

The names of the prisoners are—Dhulal Kisonlal, son of a Bankura Zemindar; Bijoy Kisto Day, a clerk of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie's Captains' Club, and Noline Bhusan Mitter.

Inspector Hamilton, on seeing that two of those arrested were injured (one of them badly on the face), had them removed to the Hospital for treatment.

"THE WISDOM OF FOLLY" AT SIMLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

ON the 17th, 18th, 20th and 21st the boards of the Gaiety Theatre were occupied by Cosmo Hamilton's three-act farce "The Wisdom of Folly." As the title may suggest, this is not a play to be taken seriously; it is an extravaganza pure and simple, and provoked much laughter and applause. The thread of the plot is a slender one, and depends for its continuity solely upon the eccentricities of the heroine—if a lady who is essentially unheroic in every phase of life can be called heroine. To amend the phrase—the principal character then is Mrs. Rose, (Mrs. Butt,) who is a grass widow living at the Manor, Little Wimersh, Surrey. Mr. Rose, who never appears, but whose portrait is constantly apostrophized in no complimentary fashion by all upon the stage, is as eccentric as his spouse, whom for fifteen years he has allowed to follow the dictates of fancy unhampered by his presence.

Under these circumstances, it may seem a little surprising that she is content to amuse herself with the attentions of three old curiosities, each more extraordinary than the last, but the fact remains she does so, and we are introduced forthwith to these gentry; Admiral Sir John Bellasis, K. C. B., Retired, (Mr. F. Broussen,) the sort of Ancient Mariner who held the wedding guest with his glittering eye and talked, until that unhappy person beat his breast, and squirmed perhaps as much as we did; Colonel Sir Alexander Trumble, K. C. B., Retired; (Major Cleveland,) a gobbling old turkey cock with the complexion of his counterpart's hackle; and lastly, Mr. Montague Shand Shand, C. B., Retired, a terrible person accustomed to public speaking, who mouthed out long-drawn sentences until one longed to murder him. These three worthies all aspire to the lily-white hand of Mrs. Rose, it being taken for granted that the inconsiderate Rose will not much longer encumber her, his place in her heart, if he ever had one, having long since gone to the wall—appropriately filled by his large and imposing portrait. Of course they are all frantically jealous of each other, and each, to prevent the other's machinations from succeeding, has induced the lady to sign a document promising not to marry the rival most hated by him in particular.

Regardless of these bonds, and having, as we are constantly reminded an extremely bad memory, she eventually finds herself engaged to all of them. This catastrophe is brought about by the joyful news of Mr. Rose's decease, and an inconsiderate clause in his will to the effect that he leaves his large fortune to her solely on the condition that she marries within a week. Thus we have all the old gentlemen rushing off to the Registry Office to get licenses, the situation being only saved by the family lawyer, (Mr. D. Macbeth), who steps in in the nick of time and marries her himself.

Incidentally to the main plot a pair of lovers are introduced, of highly comic calibre, the enamoured young man holding the theory that an engagement should only be entered into on the understanding that as soon as marriage is imminent the pair should adjourn to the nearest pond and there drown themselves. Consequently much humourous capital is made throughout the play by allusions to tadpoles, the depth of ponds, and the effect of duckweed on the young lady's particularly smart coiffure, which needless to say, does not in the end suffer from any of these things.

Mr. P. Grant, as the inane lover, an Miss Fergusson, as the natural young lady who likes attention but does not relish ponds, were both excellent. But the whole upkeep of the fun, the stress and strain of the play, fell upon Mrs. Butt, as the flighty and inconsequent widow. She has to pour out a never-ending flow of words—prattle—prattle gay, and prattle foolish, prattle smart, and prattle naughty, all rattled out at express speed, and punctuated only by the laughter of the house—which it must be admitted was quite sufficient for the purpose. Regarded merely as a 'tour de force' such a performance would be remarkable, but Mrs. Butt's spontaneity, and charming gaiety, in fact her conception of the character, was a most artistic piece of work. Mr. Broussen, Major Cleveland and Mr. Abbott must all be congratulated on their several interpretations of the fossils. Miss Forbes made a delightfully quaint friend-of-the-family maid of the old type; and Mr. D. Macbeth, as the lawyer, was severaly legal, with just the suspicion of humour that is approved by the Bench.

FIFTY-SEVEN new members have joined the European Defence Association recently, the number being fairly divided between Calcutt and the mofussil, the latter including severa Planters.

THE clothes of the Khedive won praise from the "Tailor and Cutter." His Highness, when he visited the King, wore a black frock suit. The frock was of typical West-End cut, fitted well, and was adapted to his figure splendidly. The length extended to just below the knee, and the skirt was not too full. The vest was S.B. no collar, the bottom button quite four inches from the points. "We wish all our visitors were as well dressed."

MEETING OF THE PARSEES.

Appointment of a President.

SIR JAMSETJI JIJEEBHOY ELECTED.

A largely attended meeting of the Parsi community of Bombay was held yesterday evening at Albless Baug, Bombay, to put on record the sense of regret at the untimely death of the late Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., and to appoint his son the president of the community. Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit was voted to the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, explained the object with which the meeting had been called. He said he had always been struck with the charming personality of the late Sir Jamestji who was accessible to all. He invariably took a prominent part in all the movements set on foot for the welfare of his community. He was very anxious that the young generation of the Parsis should be taught the tenets of the Zoroastrian faith and with that end in view he associated himself with the Society for the Promotion of Zoroastrian Religion. It might be said that had it not been for his great support it would have been found very difficult to bring that Society into existence. Another movement with which he identified himself was the Zoroastrian Building Society. He was appointed a trustee of the Parsi Punchayat Charity Funds in 1894 and four years later he was nominated president. In both these capacities his strong common sense, his tact and experience proved to be most useful to his colleagues. He also took a very active part in connection with the suit instituted against the Parsi Punchayet, and the speaker thought that his sudden and untimely death might possibly be due to the overstrain caused by the work which fell on him. During the hearing of the case a mistaken idea had prevailed among a portion of the oommunity that while speaking at a dinner given in London on the Parsi New Year's Day, the late Sir Jamsetji referred to a marriage of a Parsi gentleman with a French lady and stated that the Parsi community would welcome such marriages. The chairman said he was able to inform the meeting on good authority that the late Sir Jamsetji did not say anything of the kind on that occasion. He had only proposed the loyal toast, and the late Sir Jamsetji had assured one of his friends that the remark referred to was made by quite a different gentleman. The chairman said he had alluded to this simply as a matter of justice to the late Boronet. Coming to the second question before the meeting regarding the appointment of the president of the Parsi community, the chairman said there scemed to be some difference of opinion among the community as to whether the community needed a leader or president, and, if it did, whether the present Sir Jamsetji or some other gentleman should be appointed. The controvery threatened to take a somewhat serious aspect and dissension in the community was apprehended. Fortunately Sir Cowasji Jehangir intervened, called meetings of the representatives of the both parties at his bungalow, and as a result of the discussion that took place Sir Cowasji and the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar had a meeting with Sir Jamestji who expressed his willingness to act according to the wishes of the community in all matters relating to it. Sir Jamsetji would be at liberty to take whatever view he liked of questions which had no connection with the community. In such matters his opinions would not be considered as those expressed by him as representing the community. Thirty-one years ago a meeting of the community was held to appoint the third Baronet a leader of the community. At that time the late Mr. Sorabji Bengali stated that the appointment of a leader was a question of convenience to the community. It was necessary to have a head of the community so that through him official negotiations with Government and other bodies might be carried on. Writing on the same subject to the "Times of India" on the 23rd July 1877 Sir Pherozeshah Mehta stated: "When it is proposed to recognise Sir Jamsetji as the head or leader of the community all that is intended is to nominate him as a sort of life Chairman of its public meetings and its representative in its collective capacity for the purposes of communication and intercourse with other bodies or communities. It is not sought to endow him with any powers that can in the least degree interfere with the freedom and independence of the community." Sir Pherozeshah further stated "What is wanted for such a purpose is chiefly a name of prestige, and position of social precedence and social honour, the bearing and disposition of a gentleman. . . . It is impossible to pass over the claims of the Jamshedji family to the foremost position in the community with their native prestige and that English title. The Chairman asked who could deny that the present Sir Jamshedji possessed all these qualities described by Sir Pherozeshah. He considered it to the interest of the community to appoint as President a representative of the family which had given lakhs of rupees is public charity, which had made the name of the Parsi known throughout the world, and of which the community was so justly proud. He was sure that the present Sir Jamsetji would follow in the footsteps of his forefathers and maintain the traditions of his family and his community.

Sirdar Dastur Kekobad Aderbad Nosherwan, High-Priest of the Deccan Parsis, moved the first, resolution as follows:

The Zoroastrian Anjuman records its sense of grief at the lamentable death of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, 4th Baronet, who died on Roz 8 Depadar, Mah 10 Deh, 1277 Yazdazardi, 17th June 1908, at Mazagon Castle, Bombay. The Zorastrian Community had appointed him its President at its Meeting of 7th August 1898. From that day up to the day of his death, a period of 10 years, he held his great position with all dignity and with the confidence of the Community. He associated himself with diligence, care and zeal, in all the affairs for and the good of the Community. During his last decade, two new Societies have been founded in the Community—the Society for the spread of Religious Education and Knowledge, and the Zoroastrian Association. He had taken a very zealous and active part in the affairs of both these Societies from their very commencement. With his colleagues, the Trustees of the Funds and Properties of the Parsee Punchayet, he administered for a period of 14 years as a Trustee, and for a period of 10 years as a Chairman, the Charity Funds of the Community, with great zeal and energy, and with the confidence of the Community. During the recent suit against the Parsee Punchayet, he worked hard even at the sacrifice of his health, from day to night, with a view to preserve the prestige and the honour of the Community, as a compact body. Besides taking an active and useful part in all the affairs for the good of the Community, he took a prominent part in all the affairs for the good of mixed Community of Bombay and commanded the respected of all. Many institution of Bombay have recorded their appreciation of his work. The City Corporation and the University as well as their Excellencies, the Governer of Bombay and the Governor General of India, have appreciated his efforts in these directions.

He had maintained, with dignity the good name of the family of Sir Jamsetjee—a name beloved and respected by the Parsee Community. He had nobly preserved in him, in a dignified way and in a way befitting a perfect gentleman, all the noble traits of character of his ancestors, viz—simplicity humility, modesty and courtesy. This meeting of the Community expresses and records its sense of grief at the death of such a leading member of the Community, who had shown great zeal and energy in all works relating to the good of his Community and to the welfare of his city.

Dr. Sorab K. Nariman seconded the resolution.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia suggested that instead of the words "Zoroastrian community" wherever they occurred in resolution, the words "our community" might be used.

The suggestion was accepted, and the resolution as modified was passed.

On the motion of Mr. R. M. Patel, seconded by Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, it was resolved to request the Chairman to forward a copy of the resolution to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat funds for its being entered into the book of the Punchayat, and also to send copies of the same to the widow of the late Sir Jamsetji and to the present Sir Jamsetji.

Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Darab Peshotun Sanjana next moved:—

"This meeting resolves that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the fifth Baronet, may conduct the affairs of the Community in the same way in which his predecessors in title conducted the affairs, in consultation with the Trustees of the Anjuman Charity Funds and other gentlemen of the Community and that he like his predecessors be appointed the President of the Community."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the resolution which was carried.

A resolution was then passed requesting the Chairman to communicate the last resolution to Sir Jamsetii Jijibhoy.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Concluded from page 6.)

Mr. Wilbur Wright is still at Le Mans engaged in preparing his new aeroplane for the trials that are to be made within the next few weeks. Mr. Wright does not believe that at speeds likely to be attained at present by any type of aeroplane the influence of gusts of wind can be overcome. The influence of an adverse gust is reduced as the speed is increased, but an exceedingly high pace would have to be attained before these air eddies become a negligible quantity. A prize of £1,000 has been offered by M Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe for the first aerial automobile apparatus, lighter or heavier than air, which will transport Commandant Renard, one of the French pioneers of aeronautic research to England. If the Commandant is conveyed by an automobile balloon, the descent must be made at Aldershot Camp. If he goes on an aeroplane, however, it will only be necessary to reach the English coast. Commandant Renard takes an encouraging view of the result of the experiments recently made in aviation by Mr. Henry Farman at Issy les Montineaux and by M. Delagrange in Rom. Both aeronauts succeeded in maintaining their aeroplanes in the air for more than 15 minutes which constitutes a notable progress within the last two years, since the distance traversed by an aeroplane has passed from 25 metres to nearly 20 kilometres. Colonel Renard brother of the Commandant and himself an eminent aerostat prediots that aviation will be an accomplished fact as soon as aviators have at their disposal motors weighing only 5 kilos per horse power.

THE GERMAN HIGH SEA FLEET.

The German high sea fleet will shortly leave Kiel for a cruise in the Atlantic including visits to the Azores and the Canary Islands. It will consist of 17 battleships 10 cruisers and the usual complement of auxiliary vessels, under the command of Grand Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia. The German naval authorities have arranged this cruise owing to their high opinion of the educative value of the long cruise in the Pacific recently undertaken by by American battleship fleet. They desire, therefore, that the German fleet shall have a similar profitable experience.

THE EULENBURG TRIAL.

The trial of Prince Philip Eulenburg is expected to last several weeks yet before the Court gives its verdict. The Prince is in such a bad state of health that the daily sittings of the Court are never prolonged beyond four or five hours. He is now subject to fainting fits and the doctors declare that this may render it impossible for him to attend more than three consecutive sittings without a day's respite. A large number of witnesses have been heard since the present proceedings commenced.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

HUMOUR IN HISTORY.

Celebrities Suffer at Hands of Scholars.

An inspection of a number of compositions on historical subjects by the scholars of one of the largest of the London County County Schools has disclosed a fund of new information.

Referring to the great Fire of London, one little boy writes:—

The great Fire of London broke out in Charles II.'s reign. It destroyed many towns and villages also hundreds of houses and churches. There is a monument to show how high the flames were and in memory.

There is a touch of the picturesque in this description of the Plague:—

The great Plague of London broke out in 1665. Many people died of it. If anyone had it in their house they had to chalk on the door "Lord have mercy on us." A carrier's van used to come round and shout "Bring out your dead."

The subject of the discovery of the force of gravity inspired a number of choice essays.

Sir Isaac Newton was sitting under a tree one day when an apple fell on his head. He wounded how it fell on him, and he said it must have a weight. The weight was called force of gravity.

Other eminent personages of the past were roughly treated by the young essayists.

"Pym was a member of the Long Parliament and most of the things of that Parliament was made by Pym," wrote one.

"John Hampton was summoned for 20s. which was given to parliament to build ships. He lost his case but it offended the King," was the recollection of a nine-year old boy.

"John Milton married a woman as poor as himself, as she gave him some good advice which showed him how bad a man he was. This made him write 'Paradise Lost,'" was written by another boy.

THE suit brought in Court against Revd. Canon Thompson, Vicar of Eaton, for refusing communion on the ground of his having married his deceased wife's sister, has been decided against the Vicar.

IT is intended to have the portrait of the late Sir Harold Deane painted at home to be placed in the Victoria Memorial Hall at Quetta. A committee for the collection of subscription has been formed with Colonel Ross Keppel as president, and Mr. A. H. Grant, C. S., as secretary.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

UNDER the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, a meeting was held last Saturday evening, at the Wilson College, Chowpaty, when Professor N. G. Wellinkar delivered another interesting and informing lecture on "The Indians in England." There was a large and appreciative audience, and as the meeting was presided over by a lady, well known to Bombay Society, the unique feature of the gathering was the presence of a large number of European, Hindu and Parsee ladies of Bombay. The hall resounded with ringing cheers when the President of the meeting, Mrs. Ali Akbar, arrived at the appointed time. Her attractive personality and her charming dress made her the observed of all observers. It may not be out of place to mention here that Mrs. Ali Akbar during her visit to Europe had won the first prize for the best dress in the Room at the annual Fancy Dress Ball held at Covent Garden, London, the prize consisting of a handsome tea-set valued at about a hundred pounds sterling. She had also the proud privilege of having a private audience with the late Queen Victoria.

In the course of a long lecture Professor Wellinkar observed that when he considered over the subject of the lecture he proposed to deliver he thought at once of Polonius and how the latter spoke to his son who was about to start for a course of study in Paris. Whatever be the opinion of Shakespearian critics, the lecturer said he had one object in common with Polonius and that was to put suggestions to the younger men, specially those who would visit England. No one visiting England can help returning a much more fully informed man or a much more formed man, Men who visited England fifty years ago returned with admiration and enthusiasm for the English people. A change has come over now and a very respectable minority come back with no enthusiasm for the people and the institutions of England. Even though there has been no change in the good-will of the English people towards Indians it is not fair to expect from them the same abundant hospitality which they showed to Indians of the type of Kesab Chander Sen or a Rajmohan Roy. After speaking about the causes of the altered state of things, Professor Wellinkar impressed the audience with the importance of studying the English characteristics.

ENGLISH CHARACTERISTICS

Speaking of English characteristics, as a whole the lecturer said they were the main sources of an Englishman's success. The first characteristic was his practicability as opposed to mere intellectualism. The second was his readiness to accept plain facts. Englishmen have very great respect for facts as such. The basis of English oratory is fact. The third characteristic was the mutual trust. Englishmen have a large capacity for trust. If you want to understand an Englishman be frank with him and use no quibbles. This trust and his readiness to cooperate by self-sacrifice have brought about the development of gigantic commercial enterprises. Transactions involving millions of pounds were settled in quarter of an hour at a dinner table. The law-abiding instinct was another feature in the trait of an Englishman's character. And the last but not the least characteristic was his sociability. Englishmen are one in principle and, even if they differ, they are always generous to one another. This makes the Party Government possible. Though one Party is succeeded by another Party, the administration is carried on with the same due regard to the principles of fairness and justice.

ENGLISH INSTITUTIONS.

The lecturer said that the study of English institutions was of the highest importance. Regarding English home, he said it was a perpect type of liberty in combination with law and authority hand in hand with love. Then he spoke of English Club and the perfect good humour prevailing there. Club life is bound to develop in India if we never get into bad humour. In all English institutions the great object was to make the place suggestive of a type of new ideas. An atmosphere of reverence was created and everywhere a kind of solemnity, sobriety or universal politeness pervaded. In conclusion the lecturer puts the question, how to deal with English people, and answers that they should be dealt with by courtesy, candour, moral courage, honour and self-respect.

The fair President, who, on rising was received with cheers, said "I am sure we all feel thankful to Professor Welinkar for the excellent lecture he has delivered this evening. The subject is of great interest to us all. We all want to know how our young men are doing in England and how their life could be made better and more profitable to themselves and to our country.

Quite recently the doing of our England-returned men, as they are called, has aroused much attention and given rise to much criticism. The India Office appointed a Committee to investigate into the matter and suggest remedies. I believe Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, also referred to it in his Edinburgh speech on the occasion of the Indian Bazar held to collect funds for an Indian Home. These points prove the necessity of inquiring into the question: Have our foreign-travelled men been a failure and, if so, what steps must be taken to prevent the rot from spreading further?

To take up the first question: Have they been a failure? Ladies and Gentleman, in spite of their many drawbacks and weak points, I cannot say that they have been a failure. Such a wholesale condemnation cannot be pronounced by any level-headed observer of our affairs. No doubt these young men, when they come back to our country are struck by the difference between Western and our civilization and the difference is not always to our credit. They come from the atmosphere of freedom and progress to an environment haunted by fear and thick with all manner of impediments to our social and other progress. Being young men and impatient they denounce our timid and slothful ways—perhaps their language is particularly strong and the powers of conservation are naturally provoked to utter words of counter-condemnation with disproportionate violence. I say our young men may commit errors of judgment. Who does not? But that does not mean that they are to be set down as failures or workers of evil.

The particular problem which seems to be at the bottom of all this controversy is this: Have they acted as buffers between Englishmen and Indians, as sympathetic interpreters of the one race to the other? Various causes have contributed to produce the present tension of feeling between the two races brought together by indissoluble ties of membership in the same Empire. I am afraid that foreign travelled Indians have, if anything, increased this bitterness. I do not mean to say that all the blame for it rests with them. No doubt the Englishman, in some instances, changes his behaviour towards us on landing on our soil; and those who have known his ways and conduct in his native land, can't take it as a natural thing. They perceive the difference; the perception leads to acute feeling; and then their self-respect dictates a counter-demonstration of stiffness. Thus the gulf widens.

However it must not be forgotten—and after all the remembrance of our own faults is a surer way of self-improvement—that there are faults on our side also. Some of us are friendly and sociable with Englishmen in England; when we meet any of them here we directly turn our backs because our social system won't allow of our asking them to our homes. We do not even meet them openly and freely in their own homes. We prefer very modest and stealthy methods of showing our friendship—as though that would increase any body's respect for us. Our men are not indisposed to meet their women at tea-table or other social functions—but as for allowing the stranger to meet our women; that argues a level of advance and social progress, not to speak of fairness in some cases, at which we have not arrived. Let us remember also that they are in our country, and socially speaking as our guests. Can any one say that we do a tithe to them of what we expect them to do for us when we are in their country? I need not multiply instances, but the conclusion is clear, if disappointing; we expect a lot more than we are prepared to give and then we wonder they do not thankfully close in with the bargain.

It is also true that many of our England-returned men come back with a diminished appreciation of English character. This is unfortunate, for the same circumstances that lead one to form a low estimate of English character are sure to lead to the lowering of one's own character as well. The reason of this occurrence, which, while doing injustice to the British, does us no good either, seems to be that many of our young men, unable to get into good society, mix with third rate people and come back with the fixed idea that a Bayswater boarding-house is typical and representative of English civilization and character. I need not dilate on this topic, as the lecturer has already done sufficient justice to it. Briefly the causes which hinder our entry into good English society are these:—

Our cliquishness: I say it is bad policy for our men to form a small world of their own, after going out to see another world from ours. I don't say they must not have Clubs; but they must not confine themselves to a small India in London.

THE WANT OF MEANS.

Lack of manners and social accomplishments; Let me say that manners are more than conventions; they are the expression of the gentlemanliness in us and we ought not to neglect them. As the lecturer said our powers of conversation are too limited. We have no doubt read much, but we don't see enough of life. Bookish talk can never be popular amongst a people who set a high value on experience. I must confess that we move in a narrow groove; our life is not so rich or varied and sports are distinctly lacking.

When all this has been said there yet remains a slight tension due to politics. We, as being the conquered, are apt to be touchy. And the Englishman is not always attentive enough to the feelings of others. We have also a habit of getting violently sincere in conversation, and our fierce seriousness or gloomy silence is apt to engender bad blood. I would advise young Indians not to talk political shop and Englishmen not to ask too many questions regarding our loyalty. The air of patronising superiority keeps alive the spirit of sullen discontent:

I think I may have to differ from the lecturer on one point. I dont think Indians in England treat English sympathy for India as an essential condition of social harmony between us, though they would of course welcome such sympathy. There is a broad and happy distinction between private and public life which is not entirely lost even upon Indians.

Recently they have been trying some experiments in England for weaning young Indians from undesirable political influences. I am exceedingly sceptical as to the success of these measures. One of them is the building of homes for our students. This will do no good; rather, it will be a fertile field for the growth of mischief. I have already said that herding them together is impolitic. The second thing is to ask their teachers and tutors to have a special eye on them. There is some hope of success here provided the supervision is not too open or inquisitorial. If you make a set of boys feel that they are put in a disadvantageous position, in a position of less freedom than their fellows, they can't be expected to love the invidious restraints or bless the authors thereof. In dealing with young and sensitive boys sympathy will go further than repressive management. In this connection the occasional "At-Homes" of the Northbrook Society are of immense service. We hope that more organisations of the same nature will be formed in England and that the effects of these and of a deeper and wider culture of the Indian youth will result in producing a condition of genuine mutual appreciation for each other's character and regard for each other's interest as between the two races who, as permanent partners of this Empire, will have to manage to live together amicably, in spite of temporary bickerings and estrangements.

Mr. Mirza, Solicitor, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President said this was the first occasion an enlightened lady presided over a gathering of the Students' Brotherhood and that that also in the hall of the Wilson College which was the first to encourage female education in the city of Bombay.

With cheers to the lady President and a vote of thanks to the lecturer the gathering dispersed.

KAISER AND BRITISH NAVY.

Mysterious Visit.

By the following incident, the Gothenburgh correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" telegraphs, the Kaiser has demonstrated in a manner peculiarly his own his interest in all affairs naval, whether of his own fleet or that of another Power.

The British Channel Fleet, which is now at its full strength, was at anchor in Aalbeck Bay, on the north-east coast of Denmark, on Tuesday, when, at about seven o'clock in the evening, the Hohenzollern, flying the Imperial Standard, escorted by the cruiser Stettin and the torpedo-boat destroyer Sleipner, was sighted on the horizon steering for the anchorage.

Lord Charles Beresford, Commander-in-Chief o the Channel Fleet, promptly gave the order to dress ship with masthead flags, and when H.I.M. the Kaiser arrived he was greeted by a Royal salute of twenty one guns from the whole fleet manned, with guard and bands paraded.

The Hohenzollern came up to the fleet at a quarter to eight o'clock, steamed round the bows of the Hindustan, between the third and fourth division of the battle fleet, passed under the stern of the King Edward VII.—the Commander-in-Chief's flagship—and then turned again, steering quite close to all four flagships. His Majesty then departed in the Hohenzollern as mysteriously as he had arrived.

As he passed each ship the National Anthem was played, and three cheers given. During the whole time the Kaiser remained alone on the upper bridge moving from side to side to acknowledge the salutes and cheers.

The manner in which the torpedo-boat destroyer Sleipner was handled aroused great admiration in all who witnessed this incident. Steaming immediately under the port quarter of the Hohenzollern, her bows literally in the wake of the yacht's propellers, she kept perfect station throughout the complicated passage of the fleet.

The cruiser Stettin, however, proved herself unequal to the demands made by her Sovereign on her turning powers.

The incident may be regarded as a graceful tribute to the presence of the Channel Fleet in Northern waters from one, who although Emperor of a foreign Power, is also a British Admiral-of-the-Fleet.

THE 6th September being the 50th anniversary of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, it is proposed to raise a Memorial for the occasion. Old pupils of the institution are requested to communicate with the Principal, Lovedale.

THE POPE'S DECREE.

Great Britain no Longer a Missionary Land.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

An important Pontifical Decree for the reformation of the organisation and working of the different Congregations has been issued. Great Britain, Canada, Holland, and the United States are removed from the Jurisdiction Congregation of the propaganda, and will therefore no longer be considered as missionary lands.

In addition to the reform of the Propaganda the Pontifical document introduces remarkable modifications in other Congregations. The document consists of three parts: the first, an Apostolic Constitution, reorganising the Congregations through more suitable division of subjects, eliminating duplication of authority; the second, a special law for regulating the working of the ancient tribunals, the Rota and the Segnatura.

The most important part of the reform is the removal of both civil and criminal litigation from the Congregations, and their submission to the tribunals of the Rota and Segnatura. The Congregations retain solely disciplinary powers.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

A new Congregation is created for the regulation of the discipline of the Sacraments, including questions of marriages, while the dogmatic side of the Sacraments remains under the direction of the Congregation of the Holy Office. This includes the question of mixed marriages—that is, when either husband or wife is not a Roman Catholic. The Pope remains Prefect of the Holy Office.

The importance of the Consistorial Congregation, of which the Pope is also Prefect, is augmented. It now undertakes the creation of Bishops, the surveillance of the rules of diocese and seminaries, and the decision of competence between Congregations.

The Tribunal Penitentiary remains only as an interval court for questions of conscience. All other questions go before the Rota in the first instance, and to the Segnatura as a supreme court.

THE ROTA'S SENTENCES.

The Rota sits in sections of three, five, and seven judges, or with a full bench of all its judges. Its sentences must be justified in detail under pain of nullity. It also sits as a Court of appeal both from sentences given by other courts and from its own sentences; in the latter event the appeal is heard by different judges.

The Segnatura sits as Court of Cassation in four cases—an appeal against a sentence of the full bench of the Rota, alleged nullity, suspicion against a Rota judge, and a suit for damaged against Rota judges.

Anybody can appeal to these courts with or without the assistance of lawyers. A special body of lawyers has been formed, the members of which pledge themselves to assist poor people gratuitously. Poor people are also exempted from paying court fees, which are likewise reduced for people in moderate circumstances.

These reforms will be followed by a new code, comprising the whole of the Canon Law, on which a Cardinal has been working for four years.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY AND HIS DICTIONARY.

"The elevation of Dr. Murray, the distinguished philologist and editor-in-chief of the 'New English Dictionary,' to the order of knighthood has given general satisfaction, especially to his own countrymen," says the "Scottish Review." "Although the new knight has made a name for himself in literature, it is pre-eminently in connection with the monumental 'Oxford Dictionary' that his fame will rest.

ARCHBISHOP TRENCH'S SUGGESTION.

"Over fifty years ago Archbishop Trench, then Dean of Westminster, read two papers before the Philological Society in London 'On Some Deficiencies in existing English Dictionaries,' in which he insisted on the necessity for a dictionary on historical principles, in which the rise, progress, or decay, and use of words in their various sense might be clearly illustrated by quotations from authors of all periods. Accordingly, in 1857, the Philological Society passed a resolution to produce a dictionary on the lines suggested by the essayist.

"The scheme was taken up with enthusiasm, and within the next, five years several hundred members and friends supplied two million quotations from 756 standard works. The slips containing the extracts were then alphabetically arranged, and the material was subdivided amongst several men of letters, who voluntarily under-took the work of sub-editing. It was soon found, however, that the expenses of printing would be much greater than was anticipated, and the project fell into abeyance.

DR. MURRAY APPOINTED EDITOR.

"But the work already done was too valuable to be lost. First to Dr. Morris President of the Philological Society and again to Dr. Murray, when appointed to that office in 1878, two eminent publishing houses—one American, the other English—made overtures for the publication of a dictionary based upon the fmaterials collected by, and an the line act vocated by, the Society, and offered the post of editor to both of these presidents. "The Society's plans were happily completed in 1879. In the previous year Dr. Murray had prepared material from the evidence provided by the readers, and from this specimen pages were printed, which were submitted by him to the council of the Philological Society and the delegates of the Clarendon Press, Oxford. The result of this and subsequent negotiations was that on May 1, 1879, a contract was drawn up between the Society and the delegates by which the latter agreed to bear the expenses of printing, and by which Dr. Murray was appointed editor of the work.

A TRIO OF EDITORS.

"The great task was soon found to be too much for one editor, even with an experienced staff of seven assistants. Accordingly Dr. Henry Bradley was appointed joint-editor in 1889 to hasten its production. Still more recently (1901) Dr. W. A. Cragie—who also is a Scotsman and a philologist of considerably ability—was made a joint-editor, so that the work is being steadily overtaken. Sir James A. H. Murray's staff is now at work on 'Pri-' while the others are engaged upon 'Ri-' and 'Sa-' respectively. The work produced by the original editor is, A to C in 1882-93, D in 1897, H to K in 1901, and still more recently the letter O and part of P."

Messrs. Bibby Bros. and Co. have placed with Messrs. Harland and Wolf, Belfast, an order for a new steamer for their Marseilles, Egypt, Colombo, Rangoon, and Burmese service. The new steamer, which will be immediately laid down on the slip, which has been vacant for some time, will be about 8,000 tons gross register, 480 feet long, and almost 60 feet beam. All the ships of the Bibby fleet, which are named after English shires, were built in the Queen's Island yard, Belfast, the last being the "Herefordshire" launched in 1905.

BY THE WAY.

BY RIGHT DIVINE.

Unless his works lose their point in course of translation into German, the men of the Fatherland must by this time realise that Mr. George Bernard Shaw is never serious. Hence most of them will detect the irony in his pronouncement, in the German Press, upon the question of lese majeste. But the credulous will take him seriously. For what he says in jest accords precisely with the serious belief of the Hohenzollerns. The German Emperor devoutly subscribes to the Divine, origin, if not of kings in general, then certainly of Kings of Prussia. "If we have been allowed," he said in a speech at Bremen, "to do what has been done, it is, above all, because there is a tradition in our house, in virtue of which we consider ourselves appointed by God to preserve and direct the people over whom we reign for their good, and to protect their moral and material interests. It was by following this tradition that my grandfather accomplished the great deeds he did, and succeeded in establishing the unity of the Empire."

MULES AND MORE MULES.

We are all reluctant to take precautions; in health we scoff at the hygienist and bacteriologist. We are no better than primitive peoples; even they profit in time by experience, dearly bought. When old King Cakobau returned from Sydney to Fiji, he took with him measles so virulent as to be a distinction. A multitude of his people gathered about him as he landed and shared the royal malady. So the fever spread and 40,000 of his subjects died before the epidemic could be stayed. Wiser now the authorities instituted strict quarantine laws. The first to seek their evasion was an English captain, who sent angrily to the Governor saying that he had a hundred mules on board. The natives would have been only too glad to let him in; they loved neither quarantine nor other restrictions for their weal. Net so the Governor. He was sorry he replied for the hundred mules on board the quarantined ship, but he would have the captain know that in the native population he (the governor) had a hundred thousand mules ashore.

TIS THIRTY YEARS SINCE.

The rumours as to the possibility of war between Russia and Turkey—rumours which none will readily accept—may make visitors to San Stefano view with special interest the residence of certain Greek. It was on the balcony of that house that, thirty years ago, Ignatieff, the Russian Minister, stood to view the seascape. The Russian army lay encamped within sight of Constantinople; the ripe fruit seemed ready for plucking. But as he looked Ignatieff saw certain small black dots upon the horizon. They were larger dots than those which puzzled Randolph Churchill when, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he vainly wrestled with decimals, and they were more formidable. Those dots were the iron-clads of Admiral Hornby's squadron, sent by England to prove that "the Russians shall not have Constantinople." Ignatieff cursed, not loud but deep, and writhed like a snake under the influence of its charmer, as he watched the dots grow into a powerful fleet. His Greek host chuckled to himself, and aloud and often, in later days, as he led distinguished Englishmen to the verandah and re-enacted the scene.

THE SIMPLE PLAN.

The new divorce proposals which French legists are considering recall the marriage by lease which revolutionaries in this country were discussing some little time ago. "Neither proposal is as direct and simple as the principle which applies already to parts of our own Empire. How this plan works was explained to a distinguished Englishman to whom the highest personage in Travancore of a former period unbosomed himself. As he had a passion for French jujubes and bonbons, the ruler, reading of the arrival at Madras of a quantity of jupons, wrote ordering the whole lot. The result was that he became the possessor of an immense consignment of "dress improvers"! To him said the consoler: "Of course, what you will do is largely to add to the numbers of your wives." He was sorrowfully informed that in that happy land the lady is the great personage. When tired of her husband she returns to him the gifts which he presented when they formed the nuptial tie, whereupon every thing returns to the state which existed before that event.

THE DOG DETECTIVE.

The bloodhound of romance—in real life a mild and not always brilliantly successful beast—has been eclipsed by the Airedale terrier of everyday life. The railway authorities of Hull have had the grand idea of enlarging the passive sphere of the watch-dog into one of active detective work. They have formed a corps of Airedale detectives, attached to the human force retained to guard the docks, and with complete success. The dogs are taught to obey the calls of small trumpets carried by the policemen, and are trained to rush at the word or blast of command and seize suspected evil-doers, and, if they be cyclists to upset their bicycle. A capital and ingenious scheme. But it might have its disadvantages. When these dog detectives are discharged from the force or pensioned off will it be always possible to make quite clear to them the fact of their complete retirement from business? If not, the citizens of Hull may well look warily about them in their daily walks. We almost fancy that we ourselves have already met some of the bicycle corps keeping themselves in practice while off duty.

THE DECAY OF THE TOP HAT.

One would hardly have thought the present moment quite the most appropriate one for such an attempting glorification of the top-hat as took place at the Franco-British Exhibition on Saturday. Three hundred reprepresentatives of the silk hat trade, we learn, assembled, spotlessly tiled, at the White City, and passed a solemn resolution pledging themselves to advance the use of the top-hat. They naturally would, no doubt. But on those less directly and pecuniarily interested this appeal or manifesto is likely to have little effect, more especially just now, when the great desideratum is the acme of lightness, not of smartness or ceremony. And ceremony is surely the only discoverable justification for the antiquated and uncomfortable survival which we are asked to encourage to a new lease of life. Its popularity has long been waning; nor can we pretend to shed a tear over its wasted frame. One or two more hot summers and we may have to bid it a final, but not altogether sad farewell. It is only the selection of a successor which delays the "coup de grace."

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain no Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

REFINEMENTS OF HAIR-DRESSING.

Shampooing is practically an art in itself where long hair is in question, writes an occasional lady correspondent. Without extraneous help, nothing is more difficult than to circumvent the douches and streams of liquefied soap which the coiffeur turns into their right channels, but which behave most erratically when hair and suds cause a blindness which makes manipulation of long tresses such a difficulty. The woman with scanty locks is, however, little better off. Additional coils and supernumerary curls, although they can be washed apart, are more easily spoilt by an unskilled shampoo than by hard wear, and unless from the outset they are properly cared for they seldom last more than a month or two. In India where constant cleansing is so essential to the additions of the coiffure, soap and water spells immediate ruination and instead of dipping it in the frothy lather, in which the head itself can be washed with impunity a modern maid always restores her mistress's coiffure with the aid of gasoline. If a gasoline bath is prepared in the daytime, far removed from stray matches or curling Etnas, no danger of fire need be apprehended, the coils or the hair-pad being dipped in one by one, left to soak for a few seconds, and then lightly pounded with the finger-tips and gently squeezed until the dirt has been loosened. A rinse in fresh gasoline should be quite sufficient to restore the colour once more, drying being, as a matter of fact, an operation which is quickly effected if the curls are hung in front of an open window.

TROUBLESOME CURLS.

Where clusters of ringlets are concerned, little more trouble is occasioned in cleansing them than in the case of a long coil. Nowadays, however, when curls are worn under the hat, where they bear the full brunt of London smoke and dust, far more frequent shampooing is obligatory than was necessary some time ago, when the crown of the hat hid the coronal of ringlets from view. After the gasoline bath has been given, they should be gently-combed out when dry, when the hair—if naturally curly at the outset—will re-roll itself into a compact ringlet. Crimpers and curlers should on no account be used for extraneous coiffure accessories Many people make the fatal mistake of attempting to give a more accentuated wave to their side curls by using heated irons. This should, however, never be done, false locks, like those which are natural, losing all their original curl by using crimpers.

IN PRAISE OF GLENGARRFIF.

Where the Atlantic Sweeps in.

Where's Glengarriff? Right away at the head of Bantry Bay on the south-west of Ireland, where the tide comes rolling in from the Atlantic fresh and fragrant and life-giving—an ideal spot for a holiday.

Glengarriff is not so well known as its neighbour Killarney, but when ultimate values are ascertained Glengarriff will come out well. It has much of the beauty of Killarney, but it has the added charm of the sea.

You can fish and boat and coach and drive and if you think about other things you can study one of the most interesting problems in the world—the Irish peasant.

FOR ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Glengarriff is one of those places you can visit all the year round, and each season has its charm. It is never too cold or too warm. It is too far south for cold and the Atlantic always tempers the heat.

Perhaps the most remarkable drive from Glengariff is that to Gougane Barra, a mountain lake of 250 acres, far up, a three hours' drive each way. On this lake is a curious old ruin, made sacred by the residence there of Finn Barr, the founder of the monastery at Cork. June 12 is the saint's day, and then large numbers visit the spot.

Glengariff, says Mr. R. T. Lang, is "strongly recommended by medical authorities as a health resort in winter for chest and lung camplaints, its climate being milder and more uniform than that of any other spot in the British Isles, while owing to the neighbourhood of the sea it is sufficiently bracing; none of the relaxing effects sometimes felt at Killarney are ever experienced. Both for botanists and geologists Glengarrif is a district of especial interest."

Honeymooners are not unknown in that district, and the writer, though he bore a fourteen-year-old marriage certificate with him (in the shape of his wife,) was not exempt from the suspicion of belonging to that species!

BED AND A BATTLESHIP.

There is a charming hotel—the Eccles Hotel—right down on the shore, and there you can lie in your bed and watch the guns of the great battleships which come up the bay for practice, destroying the powder which you have paid for in your taxes. But at such moments one is not too critical. Instead, you get your watch and count how many minutes elapse between the time when you see the flash of the firing and hear the report of the gun. It is quite easy to get on board one or other of the vessels. And when leave is given the sailors of the fleet come ashore and soon show their appreciation of the beauties of Glengarriff.

HOW TO GET TO GLENGARRIFF.

If you are a reading man there is a splendid library in the hotel, which by the way, reminds you of an old country house, with its wealth of oil paintings—except that a modern lounge-hall has been added capable of holding many people. Mr. Duke, who, as his name suggests, lords it over the hotel, is a most interesting man, and is exerting considerable influence over the economic and social interests of his neighbourhood. Within the hotel grounds, containing many acres, there are many fine view-points of the great bay below.

If you must go to Killarney it is quite easy to combine Glengarriff with the tour. A coach runs all the way from the lakes to Glengarriff, and an amazingly interesting drive it is. It takes a day—from ten till six—with a brief halt at Kenmare for lunch. Some high hills have to be negotiated, and you thread the famous Kenmare tunnel where Kerry and Cork divide.

Or if you are coming from the direction of Cork, the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway has done much to make access to Glengarriff easy. Trains run from Cork to Bantry, and thence you can coach, or, pleasanter still, you can cross Bantry Bay in the railway company's steamer. So that whichever way you want to come—from Dublin to Killarney or Dublin to Cork—you can get to Glengarriff with equal ease.

COACHING BY THE ATLANTIC.

From Glengarriff, too, you can make that finest of coaching routes, the Grand Atlantic Route round the fingers of Kerry, which, running out into the Atlantic, seem to the returning Irishman to bid him a welcome home. From Glengarriff for this purpose you make for Kenmare, and then you go to Parknasilla, and thence to Waterville and thence to Caragh Lake. All round this route you face the Atlantic billows, rolling in majestically from their long roam. And the Great Southern Railway have done their best to make this wonderful route popular by establishing at the places named their own hotels.

A MIGHTY TIDE.

As you stand by the Atlantic and watch the waves roll in and then dragging down the beach with their mighty maw. And so one feels another tide is sweeping over Ireland, dragging out in its powerful gripe its sons and daughters—the tide of that great Commonwealth across the seas to which we are kin. Your fisherman, your boatman, your driver—every one has his link with the United States: a son, a daughter. And there in lies the tragedy of Ireland.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

SEA-ANEMONES.

These extraordinary growths that one sees so frequently in the rocky seaside pools or firmly attached to the tide-covered rocks may well puzzle the ordinary observer of natural objects of the seashore; at one moment flower-like in their appearance, bright, in their hues, with petal-like tentacles idly moving in the current of the clear water, apparently devoid of animal life; the next moment, perhaps in consequence of having come into contact with some foreign body, the bright hues have to a great extent disappeared, the tentacles are tightly closed over, and the creature has shrunk to a third of its size looking more like a lifeless lump of jelly on the rock. Yet these are living creatures, living by no means an idle existence, always on the look-out for something to devour, something to clutch in their delicate-looking rays and draw down relentlessly into their large mouths and stomachs to digest in quietude. One would hardly suspect such pretty things as these sea-anemones to be the voracious creatures they are; the presence of poison-glands and stinging fibre-like strings that paralyse their prey comes as a revelation to most of us, and however much we may admire the beauty of form and brilliancy of colour, we must recognise that, after all, the sea flower is but an ordinary creature of nature, waging a merciless war against certain other small creatures in its fierce struggle for existence. The sea-anemone belongs to a family of zoophytes known as "Anthozoa" which means in its Greeks sense, "animal flowers," and the name is an exceedingly appropriate one—a flower with the greed and murderous appetite of an animal. One of the commonest varieties round our coast is that small scarlet one known as the beadlet, which shrinks to a small rounded jelly when contracted. Another red-coloured variety with which we should be familiar is "Tealia crassicornis," and this variety is peculiar inasmuch as the external body is studded with war-like projections to which the sand and stones adhere, so that when shrunk and contracted it escapes observation almost altogether, the adhering sand and stones making its resemblance to a little heap of gravel very close. The little opelet is common in Britain—a browny-greenish variety that never can quite succeed in disguising itself when it wants to; for however much it contracts itself it can never quite succeed in drawing in its tentacles, and the little waving tips of weed-like ribbons must always betray its nature. The mouth of the sea-anemone, down which many a shrimp has disappeared, is in the centre of the waving arm-like tentacles, and leads into a tubular gullet and to a stomach which performs the act of digestion. The body surrounding the gullet and stomach is divided into a number of compartments which are perforated, and which communicate not only with one another but with the gullet and stomach also, into which the digestive juices are excreted. The body as well as the tentacles is freely provided with "stinging cells" or "thread cells." Each of these cells consists of a poison-bladder with a coil of thread-like fibre, which can be shot out on contact with its prey, on which it appears to have a completely paralysing effect, making its capture an easy matter. A very good description of the action of these stinging cells is given in that popular work "The Boyhood of a Naturalist." A shrimp was dropped on to the top of a sea-anemone. "The shrimp, after only one or two attempts to dart about, was distinctly taken hold of, so to speak, by the petals or tentacles of the anemone, and then it gave up in the most unexpected manner all attempts even to struggle. When I say the 'petals' held the shrimp, they only seemed to touch it and yet to securely hold it. In fact, the shrimp seemed to become paralysed and utterly helpless, and was then in a mysterious manner handed along over the top of the tentacles, they all bending slightly in sympathy towards the poor shrimp, and in, say, half a minute it disappeared, without a struggle into the month in the very centre of the creature, which, now that it behaved like an animal, looked like nothing else than an elaborately decorated stomach."

Besides breathing by means of the general surface of the body, some sea-anemones posses a special arrangement by which they can also breathe internally, and this consists of a pair of slit-like grooves that lead into the gullet, and through which a constant current of water is maintained inward and outward, which not only has the effect of supplying small organisms as food, but brings in dissolved oxygen for breathing.

FIFTY YEARS OF DARWINISM.

The celebration on July 1st by the Linnæan Society of the jubilee of the reading of the joint paper on theory of natural selection by Darwin and Wallace suggests a review of the present position of Darwinism. As a matter of fact, there are few, if any, biologists of note who hold the theory as it was set forth by its illustrious author. Even Dr. Wallace, who shares with Darwin the honour of originating the theory, differs from the latter on two very vital points. He rejects altogether the theory of sexual selection which plays so very important a part in Darwinism, and he believes that the higher faculties of man are due to the intervention of some power other than natural selection.

EVOLUTION AND DARWINISM.

Bialogists for the most part believe in evolution that is in the origin of new species by the gradual modification of the old. And in the popular mind evolution and Darwinism are for the most part synonymous terms. The latter, however, is a special theory of the way in which evolution has been accomplished by the survival in the struggle for life of minute favourable variations. More extended study and a more comprehensive view of the facts of variation and the struggle for existence have convinced most biologists that Darwinism fails to explain the origin of species.

OTHER THEORIES.

Professor George Romanes, feeling the insufficiency of Darwanism, supplemented it with his theory of Physiological Selection: Dr. August Weismann, by a series of brilliant researches has convinced a large part of the scientific world that acquired characters are not transmitted and so removed a factor on which Darwin relied to a large extent in elaborating his theory. The essence of Darwin's hypothesis was the gradual accumulation of minute variations and he fully accepted the dictum that nature never works per saltum. But according to a large and growing school of evolotionists it is the larger and suddenly appearing variatiations out of which new species are made. Such for example is the theory of evolution by discontinuous variation set forth by Mr. Bateson.

BACK TO LAMARCK.

Others have gone back more or less to the views of Lamarck, who accepted the principle of the transmission of acquired characteristics on an even more extensive scale than Darwin. And so there has arisen in America a neo-Lamarckian School of Evolutionists. A more extended review of the present situation would show that, as it has been said, there is scarcely a convinced supporter of Darwinism left.

Parry Smith & Co.

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On Monday, July, the 27th, we shall start our great annual

Rousing and Popular Sale

WHICH WILL CONTINUE

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15th, 1908.

NOT A VALUE EXAGGERATED . . . . . .
. . . . . . NOT AN OFFERING OVERPRAISED.

We shall allow nothing to impede this decisive clearance—our final price reductions are imperative.

THE OBJECT OF THIS SALE

Is to reduce a much too heavy stock, to realize money to pay for new goods and to make an absolute clearance of odd lines, odd stocks and remains of seasons Novelties which our recent stocktaking has revealed.

THE ENTIRE STOCK IS REDUCED IN PRICE

and anything we do not wish to carry over until next Season is offered at any price you like.

A GREAT SENSATION.

We desire to impress upon the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil the thoroughness with which we have prepared this Great Sale. Thousands of wonderful money saving Bargains are assured to our customers in this List. The offerings in this Sale will create a great sensation such as Residents of Bombay and up-country have never heard of.

EVERY ONE KNOWS WHAT OUR SALE MEANS.

Its fullest significance will find expression in this List where prices little short of Marvellous have been marked upon goods that have not been hitherto shown.

IN ADDITION

to our Regular Gigantic Stock we have

SPECIALLY IMPORTED

£2,000 worth of

NEW GOODS

for each Department including Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Belts, Blouses, Shoes, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Vests—Flowers, Ready-made Frocks, Men's Ties, Caps, Suits, Shirts, Hats, Vests, Boots and Shoes, Furnishing Fabrics,

ALL TO GO AT

REDUCED PRICES

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 24.] [BOMBAY, JULY 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 5/8		1/4
3 do. Rentes ...	95 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 13/16	1/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	62 15/16		1/16
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 3/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York ...	52 3/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·13 1/2	1/2	
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·39 3/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	1 3/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.

Bar Gold per oz. 77/10 1/2

*Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet but Steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay... ... ... £ 520,000
Gold to Bombay... ... ... £ 60,000

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots ... ... Quiet and easier.
Futures ... ...Dull.
East Indian ... ...Dull.
Manchester ... ...Dull.
Total Sales 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 300
Imports 2,000
Mid-Americans ... ...5·98—6
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 11/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·59	5·28	5·13	5·07	5·02
—03	—04	—03	—02	—02
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	
4·99	4·97	4·98	4·99	
—02	—02	—02	—01	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports 4,000
Do. do. last year ... 900
Exports to Great Britain 2,000
Do. to Continent ... .

Spot Cotton—10·60—unchgd.

Futures—Month of Oct....9·26+01
Do do. Dec...9·18+01
} Declined early owing to reported sack spot demand and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 1/2—1/8
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·31+04
Do. do. Dec. 9·20+04
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

Cotton Stock in London 10,470
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports... 23,000 Bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 7,000 „
Do. do. to France and Continent ... 9,000 „
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...229,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...138,000 „
Week's Export to Japan ... Nil

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach ... ...—d. 5 3/32
F. G. Broach ... ... d. 5 9/32
Good Broach ... ... d. 5 4/32
Fine Bhownagger ... ... d. 4 30/32
F. G. Bhownagger ... ... d. 4 26/32
Good Bhownagger ... ... d. 4 22/32
Fine Oomras ... ... d. 5
F. G. Oomras ... ... d. 4 28/32
Good Oomras ... ... d 4 24/32
Good M. G. Oomras ... .. d. 4 24/32
Fine M. G. Oomras ... ... d. 5
Fine Bengals ... ... d. 3 30/32
F. G. Bengals... ... ... d. 3 26/32
Good Bengals... ... ... d. 3 22/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ... d. 4 30/32
Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—3 30/32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 17/32d. Sellers.
Months—July-August.
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—3 30/32d.
Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—3 22/32d.
Good Khandeish ... ... d. 4 30/32
F. G. Khandeish ... ... d. 4 24/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.,—39¼ Agust-Sept—Hull—Done—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—38 3/4—Augst-Sept. Hull—Done—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS

RAPESEED:—

Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs., 85 per cent ex-ship 57½
July-Aug.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed:—

Tone of Linseed—Quiet but Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

Sugar:—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13 4 1/2.
Months of Shipment—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 3 11¼ Sellers.

Metals:—

Copper Braziers ... ... £ 71 0 0
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 6 3/16

Bar Iron:—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp... ... ... £ 5 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F. O. B. Liverpool £ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ... ... £ 5 12 6

Arrivals:—

"Circasia."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Gold Bullions.	38,400	London ...	Indian Specie Bank.
Sovereigns...	3,000		
1 Bundle Rupees.	2,040	Mahomerah	H. S. Shooshtary.
1 Bundle Sov......	4,995	Muscat......	L. Purshotam.
2 Bundles Gold Coins.	81	Abbas	S. H. Awazi.
Rupees	4,269		
6 Packages Sov...	120	Debai ...	Sundry importers.
Gold Coins ...	2,727		
Rupees	9,682		
3 Packages Sov...	19,065	Jeddah...	
Gold Coins ...	15,678		
Rupees	1,500		
2 Cases Sov	15,000	Jeddah	B. & P. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [25TH JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money:—

Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

There has been very little doing in this market to-day and rates are unchanged at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 7/8d. on demand and 1/4 for 3 months' sight Credits. Private bills are still very scarce. A few are offered for forward delivery but sellers are asking too fine a price. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight... ... 1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks 137
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 134
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 152
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ... 179

Government Paper:—

This market has been closed all day. Quotations are nominal at 95 9/16 for cash and the settlement. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 11/16 ready and 95 9/16 for delivery forward in a month.

Bullion:—

Bar silver in London is unchanged at 24 3-16 for cash and for delivery forward in two months New York is down 1/8 at 52 3-8. Locally there is nothing doing as the dealers for the time being have deserted the market.

COTTON.

Market Report:—

There is little change in the Home markets. Locally, owing to the strike among the coolies and to the bazaar being closed, business is restricted. It is said that the coolies will not return to work before the 29th instant, the day after the new moon.

New Crop rates are nominal and unchanged.

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, for 25th July:—

	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delry.
Bengal H G	186	180	...	July 25th
Bengals, M-G	191	185	...	do.
Sind-Punjab M-G	190	184	...	do.
Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G	...	...	...	...
Khandeish (M-G)	200	194	...	do.
Wardha Hinganghat (M.G.)	222	...	...	do.
Yeotmal (M. G)	214	...	...	do.
Khamgaum (M-G) } Akola (M-G)	205	197	...	do.
Yeotmal (M-G)	...	...	...	...
Dhamangaum Poolgaum M-G	212	204	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	218	...	...	do.
Broach (M-G)	235	...	...	do.
Sawginned Dharwar	...	...	229	do.
Westerns (H-G)	...	...	198	do.
Westerns (M G)	...	...	217	do.
Bagalkot	...	...	198	do.

Future Delivery Prices:—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·57	5·27	5·11	5·06	5·00
—02	—01	—02	—01	—02
D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	
4·97	4·95	4·96	4·98	
—02	—02	—02	—01	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

Prices for Linseed, as for all Seeds and Wheat are nominal, as the bazaar is closed.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay 1,390
India 63 3/4
Indian Specie Bank 51

Miscellaneous:—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ... 310
The Bombay B S. & T. Co.'s Ltd. Pref. 158
Bombay Flour Mill 910
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary 336 1/4
Colaba Land and Mill... ... 1,080
Treacher & Co. 585

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Dholka 104
Ahmedabad-Prantej 572 1/2
Amritsar-Patti 117
Tapti-Valley 420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	908	bales.
Wheat	2,781	cwts.
Linseed	2,030	„
Rapeseed	1,183	„
Gingellyseed	307	„
Poppyseed	1,869	„
Groundnuts	305	„
Castorseed	3,416	„
Rice	378	„
Myrabollans	3,319	„
Cottonseed	4,138	„
Mowraseed	2,701	„
Gram	232	„
Jowar	nil	
Maize	nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 25.] [BOMBAY, JULY 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 3/8		1/4
3 do. Rentes ...	95 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 3/4		1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 15/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/4	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/4	1/16	
Do. in New York ...	mutilated		
Exchange on London at Paris	25 13 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·40 1/2	3/4	
Do. do. do. New York	mutilated		
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28 May 08.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 3/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 3/8		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 7/8		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4		
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1		

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £100,000 for various places.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23/32d.

Closing Tone of Silver:—quiet.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta ... ... £ 10,000
Gold to „ ... ... £ 10,000

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots .. ... Steady with small business done
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian .. .. Quiet.
Manchester ... . Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 3,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export. 300 „
Imports .. .. 4,000 „
Mid-Americans ... . 5·96—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 11/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·54	5·24	5·10	5·04	
—05	—04	—03	—03	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar Apr.
4·99	4·96	4·95	4·96	4·97
—03	—03	—02	—02	—02

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 5,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 1,200 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ...
Do to Continent ... ... 6,000 „
Spot Cotton—10·30—unchgd.

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·32—04
Do. Dec. 9·12—05
} First tone mutilated. Declined owing to Southern sellers of futures in the local market.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 1/2 unchgd
Futures—Month of } mutilated.
Do do
Closing tone of Spot—Irregular.
Cotton Total Visible Supply ...1,660,000 Bales.
„ „ „ East Indian 182,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight ...11,320,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	22,000	Bales
„ Sold on Speculation	...	
„ Sold for Exportation	...	
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	40,000	„
„ Actual Exports	4,000	„
„ Week's Imports	23,000	„
„ Stock	496,000	„
Surat's Week's Sales	400	„
„ Sold on Speculation	...	
„ Sold for Exportation	...	
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	4,500	„
„ Actual Exports	100	„
„ Week's Imports	7,900	„
„ Stocks	16,000	„
Afloat Americans	30,000	„
„ Indian	9,000	„

WHEAT.

Soft Choice White Karachi C.I.F.—39 1/8—Aug.-Sept.—Hull—Value.

F.A.Q. Red Karachi C.I.F.—38 3/4 Aug-Sept.—Hull—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar:—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F India, 13s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 3s. 11¼d.—Sellers.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras... 1,130
Bangalore Bank... ... ... Sellers 120
Commercial Bank ... ... Sellers 15
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ... 60

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk... Buyers 90
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 ... 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan. July... ... 105
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ... 1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ... 1,000
Carnatic 525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares... Seller 150
Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid) ... Buyer 38
Coral 170
Jamalamudugu Press 400
Madras United S. W. & M. 2,800
Madura 150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ... nom. 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.) 550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ... 104
Tinnevelly 500
Tirupur Press 450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ... 50
Burma Investment's 14
Burmah Oil Coy. ... .82s. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911) Sellers 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) ... 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.) ...Sellers.
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) ... 950
Ditto ditto (1909) ... 1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ... 9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ... Sellers £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ... Sellers 16s.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ... ... 20s.
Indian Aluminium ... ... Sellers 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 percent. Deb. 90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ... Sellers 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. Sellers 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.) ... ... Sellers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref .. Sellers 97
Madras Electric Tramways ... ...nom£1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs £97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...96
Massey and Co. (Ord.) 135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. 100
Mysore Chromium ... ... Seller 85
New Mysore Manganese ... ...16s. 9d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.) 100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910... Sellers 100
Do. 6 per cent, Cum, Pref. Sellers 100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs. Buyers 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ... 11·8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... ... 65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. ... £100
Rangoon Oil 64
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds £ 98
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.) 130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. Sellers 105
South Indian Railway Debentures £122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ... £ 99
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ... 50
Shell Transport and Trading Company xd. 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference £ 9¼
Shimoga Manganese ... ... Sellers 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.) ... ... Buyers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. 106
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ... 95
United Coffee Growers 50
Vizianagram Mining ... ... 26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid ... ...16s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid ... ... 6s.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid ...16s. 9d.
Burma Ruby Mines ... ... 8s. 3d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ... ... 5s. 3d.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (7s. 6d. paid) ... 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ... 3s. 3d.
Dharwar Reefs, (15s. paid) ... 2s. 6d.
Glenrock ... ... 1½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar ... ... 3s. 6d.
Goldfields of Mysore ... ... 1½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (17s. 4d. paid) ... 6d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid 21s. 3d
Hyderabad (Deccan) ... ... 38s.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid) ... 1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ... ... 4½d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid ... ...93s. 9d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.) ... ... 4½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)... ... 2d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) ... ... 9d.
Nanjungod, fully paid ... Sellers Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid ... ... 24s. 6d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ... 10s.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ... 18s.
Sangli, 15s. paid ... ... 2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfield... ... Buyers Rs. 5
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ... Nom.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,385
Bank of India........	100	50	5 „	68¾ xd.
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,470
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	63¾
	O. 50	50	1½ „	18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	54 xd.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	100	14 „	258
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co..............	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	127
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,550
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	159
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld......	O. £10	£10	Nil.	148
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	336¼
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 350
Delhi Flour.........	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.........	200	175	yr. 14	215
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	137
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.........	200	50	p. c. 18½	185
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co......	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	490
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 75	37
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...........	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co......	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 11½
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis. 5
Thacker and Co......	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 260
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	585

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	475
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	165
Assur Veerjee.........	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	700
Bombay United......	250	250	20	470
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India	500	500	85	1,735
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,080
Coronation Mills......	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	98½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy..........	1,000	1,000	50	xd 965
David	250	250	10	358½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	10	610
Empress	500	500	25	310
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,330
Gold Mohur	500	500	10	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	480
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.......	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	325
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	162½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	285
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	720
Kohinoor............	500	500	25	732½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas...........	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,380
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,145
Morarji Gooculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2925
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	......	53½
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	......	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	182½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	675
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	915
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	560
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta..........	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,135
Sun	750	750	25	170
Swadeshi...........	500	500	45	xd 1,305
Textile..............	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	250
Western India.......	1,000	1,000	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City.........	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.............	500	500	85	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton........	125	125	11½	130
Khangaum	400	400	25	320
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg......	250	250	25	292½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co.	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	280
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,015
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p. c.	xd 572½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	117
Tapti Valley Railway Company.........	500	500	4 „	420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd.104

C&B

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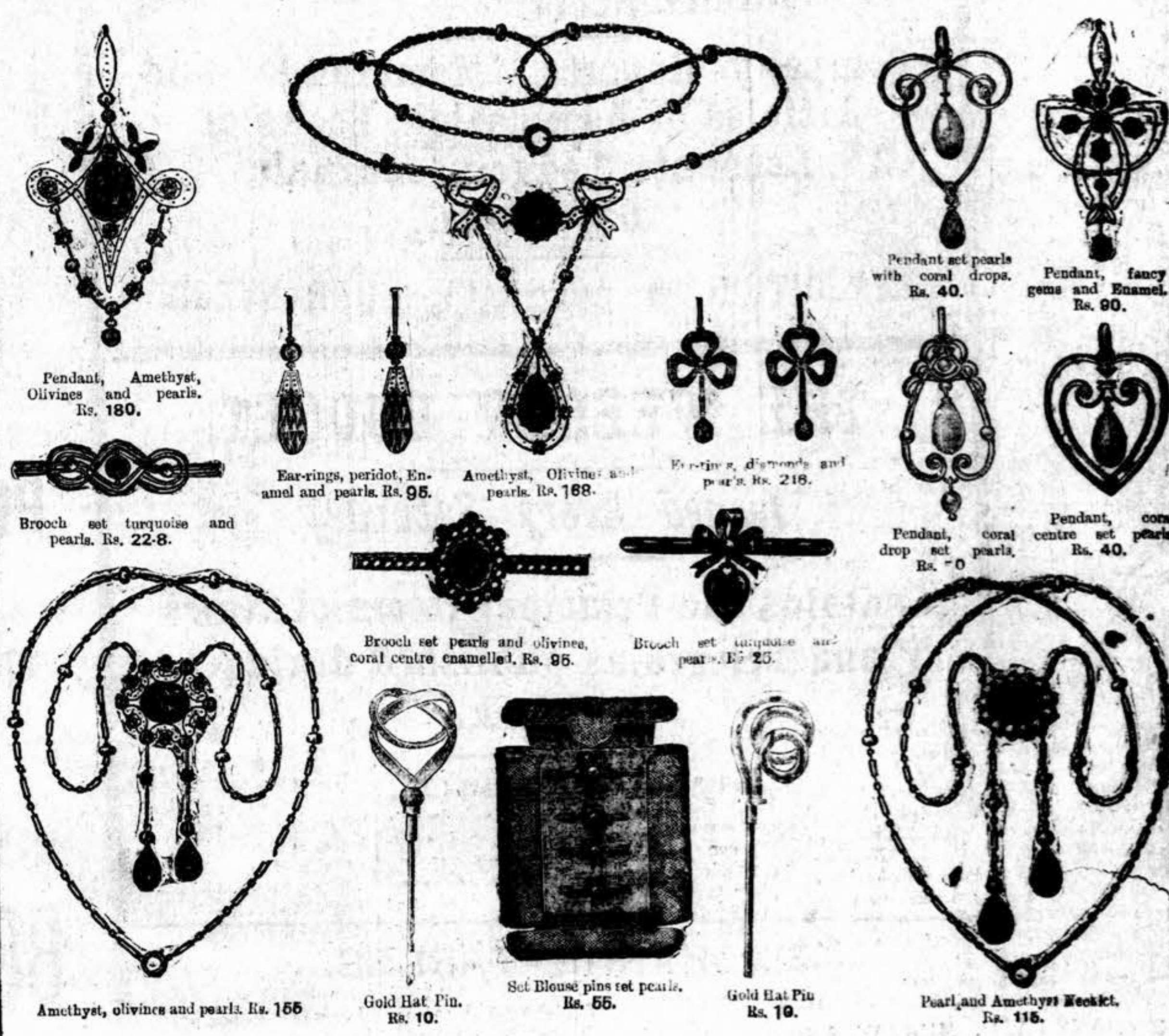
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